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DEMOCRATIC MOVE TO CHECK RUSSIAN MILITARY DEBACLE

Socialist, Labor And Professional Leaders To Debate Program

CURB EXTREMISTS

Meetings Endangering Conduct Of War Or Security Of State Barred

'IRON DISCIPLINE'

Its Restoration To Be Army Minister's First Task, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 11.—The Central Executive of Soldiers', Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates has decided to convoke a conference representing all the Socialist Parties and Labor and professional organisations, to discuss democratic efforts to stay the military debacle.

The Government has authorised the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of War to prohibit the meeting of Congresses which endanger the conduct of the war and the security of the State.

The Minister of War, in an interview, said that his first task would be to restore iron discipline in the army. Commissioners would be appointed by the Government for this purpose, but the High Command would retain exclusive power in the field of operations. The Government intended to appoint young officers to posts of high command.

Deny Odessa Evacuation

A telegram from Odessa officially denies that the evacuation of Odessa is imminent.

An official communique reports: The enemy's partial offensive in the direction of Brody has been a complete failure. They were repulsed everywhere, with great losses.

We repelled attacks in the valleys of the Sereth and Suchava. Stubborn battles occurred south-westward of Ocna. The Rumanians were forced to retire five versts.

The enemy developed an offensive westward of the Focsany to Mereshestchi railway and compelled us to retire across the Suchitza. We repelled attacks eastward of the railway and took 800 prisoners. The battle is still in progress.

Counter-attacks yesterday evening enabled us to re-cross in places to the south bank of the Suchitza.

Germans Slackening

A telegram from Odessa states that the enemy's action on the Rumanian front is rapidly diminishing in intensity, owing to their very heavy losses and the desperate resistance offered by the Russians, who only fall back unwillingly, in obedience to strategic necessity. The Russian High Command records cases in which orders to retire have had to be repeated before the troops obeyed.

Despatches from Kieff state that a Ukraine regiment, which was being entrained for the front, fired at some cuirassiers who were guarding the station. A fight ensued, but, eventually, the Ukraine troops surrendered. Fourteen men were killed and 50 wounded.

Fierce Battle Raging

London, August 12.—(By wireless). —A Russian official communique yesterday reported:- Dense waves of the enemy attacked our positions in the direction of Brody, in the region of the villages of Dub and Zarkov. The battle is still in progress.

We beat off an attack southward of the River Pruth. One of our battalions, forcing its way through the village of Lukovica, compelled the enemy to retire and took 200 prisoners. We occupied a height and took more than 200 prisoners.

We regained the heights southward of Wammamy lost on Wednesday. The enemy forced the Rumanians to retire south-westward of Ocna.

An official communique today reports:—Following stubborn attacks,

(Continued on Page 2)

Both French And British Socialist Parties Decide For Stockholm Conference

Henderson's Appeal Causes His Party To Reverse Former Decision; Seamen Again Threaten Strike; Railwaymen May Retaliate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 12.—The Socialist Party has decided to participate in the Stockholm Conference. It declares that it is not seeking a compromise peace which will leave the fate of nations in suspense and at the mercy of fresh wars, but a peace ensuring respect for the rights of nations and treaties and the submission of all possible conflicts in future to international justice.

They also declare that they are going to Stockholm in order to ask all Socialists whether they condemn the Governments responsible for the war and will act against them in order to shorten the war. They will also demand that Socialists shall compel the Governments which still refuse to agree thereto to state their war aims.

They will also inquire whether Socialists who persist in supporting the culpable governments shall remain members of the Internationale.

London Conference

London, August 11.—The important and long anticipated conference of the Labor Party on the question of whether its representatives should participate in the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm met on Friday at Westminster, Mr. W. F. Purdy, the Chairman of the Party, presiding. Over 600 delegates were present. The Russian representatives visiting the countries of their Allies were also present.

The delegates included Mr. Arthur Henderson; Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Socialist and Labor Member for Leicester; Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the Trade Union Federation; Mr. Ben Tillet; Mr. Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation; Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labor M.P. for Derby; Mr. John Hodge, Labor M.P. for Gorton and Mr. Vandervelde, a Belgian Cabinet Minister.

Opening the conference, the chairman said that no peace would be satisfactory which did not secure complete freedom from the nightmare of aggressive militarism. He was sure that their Russian comrades would not exchange their hard-won freedom for a sham freedom under the heel of Prussian militarism. Neither the Russians nor they wanted a separate peace.

Great Britain and Russia must stand shoulder to shoulder, until a righteous peace has been obtained. He emphasised that the decision they were about to make would probably be the most important in the history of the Labor movement.

Henderson's Argument

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who was cheered on rising, said that he spoke with a deep sense of responsibility, because the resolution passed by the Executive of the Labor Party was doubtless founded on information he had supplied and because grave doubts had been cast on his attitude. It must be borne in mind that the situation in Russia was constantly changing, if justice was to be done to the merits of the case, or his personal actions.

When he was in Russia, he pointed out the impossibility of British Labor participating in the International Socialist Conference until their previous decision on the subject had been reversed. The Russians still maintained that the conference should be binding, but participation in a conference whose decisions would be binding on them would place British Labor in a very dangerous position.

Mr. Henderson emphasised that definite rejection of the whole proposal would be a most fatal mistake, in view of the conditions of public opinion in Russia. Then he made it unmistakably plain that he could not advise the Labor Party to reverse its decision and accept the conference on the Russian conditions, but he intimated that if the Russians were prepared to change the conference from an obligatory to a consultative conference, he would recommend a reversal of the decision reached by the British Labor Party.

Russians Want Conference

The Russians clearly wanted a conference whose decisions would be binding, in order to discuss actual terms of peace. He made it as plain as possible that, if British representatives participated in the conference, there could be no question of negotiating terms of peace. Their case was still not properly understood in Russia

(Continued on Page 2)

Szechuen Bandits Get Tls. 200,000 Loot

Goods Shipped From Shanghai And Hankow Stolen Near Chungking, Say Letters

Brigands from Szechuen stole more than Tls. 200,000 worth of merchandise and currency shipped from Shanghai and Hankow near Yitaiho and Fowchow, 30 miles from Chungking, last month, according to a letter received by Szechuen merchants in this city. Among the goods sent from Shanghai that were seized, were eight cases of silk, fifteen cases of imported piece goods and more than 200 bales of cotton yarn. A native bank of Hankow had eight cases of silver currency taken away. As a result, Shanghai Szechuen residents yesterday lodged a protest with the Szechuen provincial authorities through the Chungking chamber of commerce, demanding better protection of merchant vessels.

AMBUSH SZECHUENESE, KILLING LARGE NUMBER

Yunnan Troops Surprise Force Near Meichow; Chengtu-Chungking Road Clear

[illegible]

Chengtu, August 10.—The road between Chengtu and Chungking is now reported clear of Yunnanese troops. It is stated here that General Chow Tah-kang will soon leave Chungking and come to Chengtu, to take up the post of military governor.

Yunnanese troops from the east suddenly appeared near Meichow. They ambushed several hundred Szechuenese soldiers who were going to Kiating, killing and wounding a large number.

BRITISH COLONIES GIVE PLEDGE OF LOYALTY

Reply To Anniversary Message By Expressing Determination To Fight To End

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 12.—Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announces that replies to the message of Sir Douglas Haig, sent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to all the Dominions overseas, on August 4, have been received from the Governors of Australia, Newfoundland and Fiji, the High Commissioner for South Africa and the Governors of the East African Protectorate, Barbados, British Honduras, Dominica, the Windward Islands, the Straits Settlements, Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands, Ceylon and the Gold Coast, all expressing their determination to do their utmost to carry on the war to victory.

Bonar Law Explains Reason For Loan Bill

Government Wants Power To Raise Money In Recess If Emergency Arises

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 10.—In the House of Commons, today, explaining the War Loan Bill, which empowers the Government to raise a loan of £250,000,000, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that it was not intended to issue a loan during the recess, but it was necessary for the Government to have power to do so. He expressed the appreciation and gratitude of Great Britain for the large financial assistance the United States is giving the Allies.

Decorating Brave French Soldiers Under Fire

DECORATING FRENCH SOLDIERS UNDER FIRE. [illegible]

The above photograph shows a French officer decorating soldiers for bravery within sound of the enemy's guns. This picture was taken during the recent advance on the western front.

SAYS EUROPE WANTS CHINESE PRODUCTS

Alfred Sze Urges Native Producers To Develop Trade For Foreign Market

Mr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, urged the production of more provisions and the development of Chinese international commerce, in a telegram despatched to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, a copy of which has just been received by the local Chinese officials.

"If we could increase the production of foodstuffs, especially wheat and barley, and manufacture more flour to be sent abroad, we would be sure to make immense profits," he writes. Never before has our cotton been so much in demand in the European market. Cowhides and wool are meeting a ready market. In a word, so long as the war lasts, provisions and clothing will continue to be in big demand.

"Here is an opportunity for Chinese merchants, manufacturers and farmers to develop their trade and establish for the Chinese products a position in international commerce."

German Airmen Raid English Coast Again

Fleet Of 20 Planes Drops Bombs But Is Driven Out To Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 12.—The Press Bureau announces:—A squadron of 20 enemy aeroplanes was reported off Felixstowe at 5.15 this afternoon. They skirted the coast towards Clacton, where they divided, part turning towards Margate, while the remainder crossed the Coast and dropped bombs in the neighborhood of Southend. Bombs were also dropped in Margate.

Reports of damage or casualties have not yet been received. Our aircraft pursued the enemy out to sea.

Czernin Is To Meet Chancellor Michaelis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, August 10.—Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is visiting German Great Headquarters and will afterwards go to Berlin, to see Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 16
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Aug. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Aug. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Aug. 20
For U.S., Canada and Europe
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Aug. 27
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Aug. 31

Oppose Sending U.S. Troops To Aid Those Upon Russian Front

Washington Mission Thinks Most Urgent Need Just Now Is Re-Organisation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, August 11.—All the members of the American Mission to Petrograd, except the Socialist, oppose sending American troops to the Russian front, believing that Russia most needs the organisation of her troops.

COMMITTEE REPORTS ON AFTER-WAR PLANS

Settling Of Men From Trenches Throughout Empire Is Declared Feasible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 11.—The report of the Committee on the Settlement of ex-Service Men in the Empire says that tens of thousands can be accommodated under existing schemes. It urges that preference shall be given to married men and that facilities shall be granted for the emigration of women relatives and fiances. It declares that female emigration is an essential foundation for effective settlement.

The central emigration authority should contain representatives of the Home and Overseas Governments and a limited number of unofficial members. It is essential that such an authority shall be established without any delay.

Cotton Mills To Get Notice Of Reduction

Curtailment Of Production Is Expected To Last Only Two Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 10.—The Cotton Control Board announces that a week's notice will be given to all cotton-spinning firms and manufacturers to stop forty per cent of their spindles and looms from September 3. Levies will be made on mills working more than sixty per cent of their total spindles and looms for the unemployed operatives.

This scheme will only operate for two months, as the Shipping Controller is making the strongest efforts to increase the tonnage available for cotton.

The Weather

Very cloudy weather and local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 95.8 and the minimum 79.0 the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 87.8 and 71.1.

LET ALSATIANS DECIDE, SAY FRENCH SOCIALISTS

Would Put Question Of Restoration To Local Vote; Demand Indemnities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 10.—The French Socialists, in a statement of peace terms, demand the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, provided the inhabitants, except the German immigrants, are consulted on the subject and also demand the evacuation of the invaded countries, reparation for devastation and violation of the Hague Conventions and complete indemnification for Belgium and Luxemburg for the violation of their neutrality.

Proposal In Britain To End Child Labor

Minister Drafts Bill For Improved Education Course; Train Young Nurses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, introduced an Education Bill which provides, inter alia, for the abolition of half-time after the war. Meanwhile the employment of children under fourteen years of age will be very stringently restricted, the Government compelling every young person to attend day continuation schools for part of the time.

Nursing schools for children under five years of age would be encouraged. The attendance at these would be voluntary and, when a sufficiency of such schools had been provided, the age of attendance at elementary schools would be raised from five to six years.

Local education authorities would be empowered to continue elementary education to the age of 15 and part-time education would be compulsory up to the age of 18.

Cabinet Is Undecided About Entering War

China Has Many Matters To Settle Before Declaration Can Be Made

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 13.—An extraordinary Cabinet today again discussed the war question. It is understood that there are still a number of matters which must be settled before the actual declaration of war can be made.

Liang Chi-chao and Lin Chang-min yesterday went to Tientsin. They returned today. Their visit has caused some speculation, but it is believed that it was made to secure the support of certain elements of the Chinputang which were not entirely in agreement with the Government and do not approve of members of the Chinputang Party being members thereof.

The attitude of the 28th Division at Kwangningfu, in Fengtien, is causing anxiety. These troops complain that the Government has shown partiality by permitting Chang Hsun to remain at large while their commander, General Feng Teh-lin, is under arrest.

HENDERSON SPLITS WITH LL. GEORGE; RESIGNS MINISTRY

Premier Scores Him For Misleading Colleagues In War Cabinet

A DOUBLE CHANGE

Laborite Hesitates Over Stockholm Conference; Finally Supports It

WITHHELD FACTS

His Chief Charges; Knew Russian Government Opposed To Congress

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 11.—The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Arthur Henderson has resigned his seat in the War Cabinet and that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has resigned his post of Director of National Service. Both resignations have been accepted.

The correspondence which passed between the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson, regarding the latter's resignation of his seat in the War Cabinet, is published today. Mr. Henderson wrote this morning, tendering his resignation, in the following terms:—

"I gathered from our interview last night that you had reached the conclusion that my retention of the Secretaryship of the Labor Party is no longer compatible with my membership in the War Cabinet. Recent experiences have impressed on me the embarrassing complications arising from this duality of office and, therefore, I deem it advisable to ask you to release me from further membership of the Government.

"I continue to share your desire that the war should be carried to a successful conclusion and trust that, in a non-government capacity, I shall be able to render some little assistance to this end."

Premier's Charges

Mr. Lloyd George replied. After intimating that the King accepted Mr. Henderson's resignation, the Premier proceeded:—"My colleagues and I received with satisfaction the assurance of your unabated desire to assist in the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. There are, however, certain facts with which it is essential that the public should be acquainted, in order that they may form a correct appreciation of the events that led to this regrettable incident.

"The first is that your colleagues were taken completely by surprise by the attitude which you adopted at the Labor Conference yesterday afternoon. You knew that they were, in the present circumstances, unanimously opposed to the Stockholm Conference and you had yourself been prepared to agree to an announcement to that effect some days ago. At your suggestion, however, and at that of your Labor colleagues, it was decided to defer such an announcement until after the meeting yesterday.

"I was under the impression, after several talks with you, that you meant to use your influence against meeting the enemy's representatives at Stockholm. What has happened in Russia during the last few weeks has materially affected the position in reference to that Conference.

Conveyed Wrong Impression

"You admitted to me that the situation had completely changed, even within the last fortnight and that, whatever ground you might have thought there was for delegates from the Allied countries attending such a conference a fortnight ago, the events of the last few days has shown to you the unwisdom of such a course. That was clearly what you led me to believe. It was also the impression left on the minds of your colleagues in the Cabinet and of Labor colleagues in the Ministry.

"It was, therefore, with no small surprise that I received a letter from you, yesterday afternoon, stating that you ought to inform me that, after most careful consideration, you had come to the conclusion that you could take no other course than to stand by the advice you had given the day after your return from Russia. Surely this was a conclusion of which you ought to have informed the Cabinet before you entered the conference.

"When you spoke at the conference, you were not merely a member of the Labor Party, but a member of the Cabinet responsible for the conduct of the war. Nevertheless, you did not deem it necessary to inform the conference of the views of your colleagues and the delegates, accordingly, were justified in assuming that the advice you gave was not inconsistent with their opinions.

Russia Misinterpreted

"The second point is this. Yesterday morning, we received a most important communication from the Russian Government, in which we were informed that, although the Russian Government did not deem it possible to prevent Russian delegates from taking part in the Stockholm Conference, they regarded it as a Party concern and its decision as in no wise binding on the liberty of action of the Government. And, further, the covering letter which accompanied this communication contained these words: 'I hasten to lay before you the above information, as I fear that the impression has hitherto prevailed that, in the words of one of the London newspapers, Russia ardently desired the Stockholm Conference and this argument has been put forward in order to influence British public opinion in favor of the Labor and Socialist Parties in Great Britain participating in the conference.'

"Immediately on receipt of this intimation, I sent it over to you, with a request that you should communicate it to the conference. You omitted to do so. It is true that, in the course of your speech, you made a very casual reference to some modification of the attitude of the Russian Government, but there is a manifest difference between the effect which would necessarily be produced upon any audience by an indifferent summary of that description and the communication to them of official information showing that the attitude of the Russian Government towards the Stockholm Conference was very different from what had been supposed.

'Your Action Was Not Fair'

"In these circumstances, your action does not appear to have been fair either to the Government or to the delegates whom you were addressing. They were left in ignorance of a vital fact, which must have necessarily affected their judgment."

Mr. Henderson, replying to Mr. Lloyd George, says that, in connection with the Labor Conference, what are obviously inspired statements appear in the Press today, containing reflections upon himself, without being supported by evidence.

He deprecates the possibility of his attitude at the conference being made the subject of controversy or recrimination. He can only request the public to suspend judgment till it knows the facts.

If any statement of his position is to be made at this juncture, it will be made in the proper place, namely, the House of Commons and, even then, his course will be influenced in so far as it would affect the interests of the nation in the successful prosecution of the war.

Barnes Likely Successor

It is expected that Mr. George Barnes will succeed Mr. Arthur Henderson in the War Cabinet.

The correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson clears up the position of the Government on the subject of the Stockholm Conference and thus answers the criticisms concerning the ambiguity of its attitude uttered by all sections of the Press during the past fortnight, but the personal aspects of the incident are still a mystery.

Mr. Henderson has the reputation of being straightforward and incapable of double-dealing, hence it is assumed that there has been an honest misunderstanding which probably was due to Mr. Henderson lacking clarity of expression concerning his attitude. That he is deliberately provoking a trial of strength between organised Labor and the Government is regarded as improbable.

There is no indication of a growth of pacifism among workers and it is not likely that Mr. Henderson will more closely identify himself with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, whose phrase "our German friends" in his speech at the Labor Conference on Friday has provoked widespread criticism.

French And British For Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

and a point-blank refusal to consider the question would do incalculable harm.

Mr. Henderson concluded by saying that he still favored a consultative conference, with proper safeguards and appealed to the Labor delegates present to decide the matter from the standpoint of national interests.

The principal resolution moved was: "That the invitation to the International Conference at Stockholm should be accepted, on condition that the conference should be consultative and not mandatory."

An amendment was moved that no case had been made out for sending delegates to a conference which included delegates from the enemy and adding: "This conference should adjourn *sine die*."

The principal resolution was moved on behalf of the textile workers and miners and the amendment by the dockers.

The mover of the amendment stated that it would be treason to the rank and file of the Party if the principal resolution was carried.

Barnes Opposes

Mr. George Barnes, Labor M.P. for Glasgow and Minister of Pensions, seconding the amendment, declared that the proposed Socialist Conference at Stockholm would defeat the aims for which they had entered the war. This was not the time to discuss peace. Moreover, America, Belgium, Italy and France would not be represented.

If British delegates went they would have to discuss peace with the Germans on one hand and the Dutch-Scandinavians on the other and the latter would be in a position to vote peace on any terms. He pointed out that the difference between a mandatory and consultative conference was very small.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who rose to support the principal resolution, had a mixed reception, which was much interrupted. Above the din, Mr. Will Thorne, Social-Democrat M. P. for West Ham, shouted: "Whom do you represent?" Another delegate shouted: "The Seamen's and Firemen's Union will see that you don't go to Stockholm." The chairman had to appeal for order.

Mr. Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation, suggested that the Labor Executive should approach the American and Belgian Labor movements and get them also to send delegates and also to request the Dominions to send two representatives each.

The chairman replied that the suggestion would be considered.

The conference adjourned to the 21st, to consider the draft of the peace settlement cables circulated throughout the Labor movement. It is understood that the sub-committee responsible for the document consisted of Mr. Arthur Henderson; Mr. G. J. Wardle, Labor M.P. for Stockport; Mr. G. H. Roberts, Labor M.P. for Norwich; Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Labor M.P. for Leicester; Mr. F. W. Jowett, Labor M. P. for West Bradford and Mr. Sidney Webb.

Miners Support Congress

The miners' delegates have decided by a majority of 541 to 184 to support a consultative International Socialist Conference at Stockholm.

The decision of the conference is described as a triumph for Mr. Arthur Henderson, who never counted on such a majority. His feat in inducing Labor to reverse its previous decision is the more remarkable as most of the Labor members in the Ministry were opposed to his view. The impression prevailed among the delegates that the Government will refuse to issue passports.

The important Labor Societies have already arraigned themselves against the verdict of the Labor Conference, which may be reversed by a referendum of the trade unions, or by general consent.

More Strike Threats

Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, has telegraphed to Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Trade Unions Federation, that a ballot he, Mr. Appleton and others have taken among the branches of the unions already shows that 1,500,000 trade unionists are in favor of the Seamen's Union boycotting the Stockholm Conference. He adds: "We are convening a conference of trade unionists, on the 20th, to demand a referendum."

At an open air demonstration in Glasgow, yesterday, to protest against the prohibition of the British Soldiers' and Workers' Conference, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was received with the singing of the "Red Flag." He said: "Our enemies have tried to bamboozle the Labor movement at Stockholm. They got their answer yesterday."

The Observer calls on the Premier to immediately grapple with the British Soldiers' and Workers' Councils movement or lose the war.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labor M.P. for Derby and the representatives of the railway employees, in an interview said that the threat of the Seamen's Union that they would not convey the delegates to Stockholm created an intolerable situation, which might result in the railwaymen refusing to carry Mr. Havelock Wilson, Captain Tupper and the capitalists behind them.

Status Is Not Clear

The vote passed at the Labor Conference yesterday does not seem to bring the Stockholm Conference near, owing to the conflicting views of the British, Russian, French and Belgian Socialists regarding its status. The comments in the newspapers chiefly deal with the position of Mr. Arthur Henderson and the Cabinet.

The Morning Post declared that, if Mr. Henderson remained in the Cabinet, important Unionist Ministers would resign and would be supported by many Liberals.

On the other hand, the Daily News says that it was the reactionary press campaign which largely decided Labor to go to Stockholm, while the Daily Chronicle remarks that the vote at the conference may spur to fresh efforts the aggressive Unionists who are desirous of ousting Mr. Henderson from the Cabinet, but it has been proved that the forces of Labor support him to a most exceptional degree.

Paris Disappointed

Paris, August 11.—The Press is disappointed at the decision of the British Labor Conference. It points out that, if one Ally grants passports to delegates to proceed to the Stockholm Conference, the others will be obliged to do likewise.

Democratic Move To Check Debacle

(Continued from Page 1)

the Rumanians retired to Ocna, along the Enile-Moshoreli road and westward of Gorozesce.

Superior enemy forces attacked in the region of the Focsany to Merechesci railway. We counter-attacked and took 1,200 prisoners. Later we retired to Merechesci-Furceny.

We captured an enemy position at the mouth of the Buzeu River.

Germans Claim Big Victory

Berlin, August 12.—An official communique on Friday reported: On both sides of the Focsany, Adjudul and Nou Railway, German divisions forced the crossings of the Suchitza over a wide front. Strong counter-attacks made by the enemy were repulsed, with very heavy losses.

An official communique yesterday reported: Strong Russo-Rumanian forces attempted seven times to storm our position along the Suchitza. All their attacks broke down, with heavy losses.

A communique today reported: Southward of the Valley of the Trotus, we captured a dominating height and the village of Gorozesce. The Russo-Rumanian forces fruitlessly attacked between the Sereth and the Adjudul-Nou railway. We took 6,780 prisoners, 18 cannon and 61 machine-guns.

11 Spanish Officers On Hospital Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, August 11.—Eleven Spanish officers are posted to hospital-ships, in accordance with the agreement with Germany and have gone to French ports.

BRITISH PEOPLE SOLID TO SUPPORT KERENSKY

King George Assures Backing Now That 'Leadership Is Re-Established'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 11.—The Press Bureau announces: The King has telegraphed to the Russian Premier, M. Kerensky: "At the moment you have re-established your leadership of the Russian people I assure you that the British peoples will never relax their efforts against our common enemies."

Russia Offers Home To Rumanian Royalty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 11.—The question is being considered of establishing the Rumanian Government and the Royal Families at Rostoff, on the Don.

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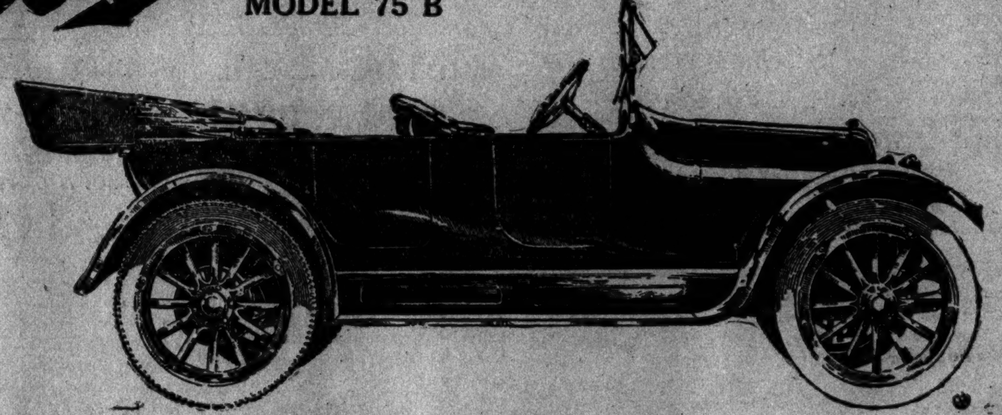

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Come in and see this new Overland today. Compare it with other cars selling at its price and judge for yourself which offers the most for the money.

We will be glad to demonstrate it for you.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai *'Phone 2661*

Germans Unable To Shake British Hold On Westhoek

Haig's Troops Take All Objectives And Maintain Them Against Counter-Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: The attack we made this morning, eastward of Ypres, was on a front of two miles, southward of the Ypres to Roulers railway. On the right, heavy fighting occurred for the high ground astride the Ypres to Menin road. Some progress was made. Fighting continues.

In the center and on the left of our front of attack, overcoming the resistance of the enemy, we gained the whole of our objectives. Westhoek and Westhoek Ridge are completely ours and we have established ourselves in Glencorse Wood.

We inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and took 240 prisoners, in addition to 86 captured in our raids last night at Monchy-le-Preux.

Great aerial activity prevailed. We brought down five aeroplanes and two balloons and drove down five aeroplanes and four balloons. Four of our machines are missing.

Smash Six German Rushes

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon: Our rifle and artillery-fire beat back six assaults made by the enemy for possession of the important ground we have captured eastward of Ypres. After fierce fighting, all our positions were maintained.

We gained ground southward, in the neighborhood of the Ypres to Menin road. We raided the German trenches southward of Armentieres.

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening: The enemy, this morning, again attacked our new positions northward of the Ypres to Menin road and, after heavy fighting, pressed us back slightly in Glencorse Wood. We gained ground on the right bank of the Steenbeck, in the neighborhood of the Ypres to Staden Railway. Today, we took 124 prisoners.

Despite the enemy's air-craft crossing our lines in many places and attacking our bombing-planes, a great deal of successful work was carried out and a large number of photographs taken, while our airmen used machine-gun fire and effectively engaged many targets on the ground. Six and a half tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes and ammunition depots.

Very severe fighting, with large formations of aircraft, went on the whole day long. We brought down ten and drove down six enemy machines. Twelve of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: —The weather is wet and stormy. Fighting has occurred for the possession of a mine crater eastward of Givenchy-les-Labassee. We established ourselves along the lip of the crater and drove off a counter-attack.

The enemy's artillery was active eastward and northward of Ypres.

(By wireless).—A German official communique today reports:—Two attacks made by the French, in the region of Cerny, broke down.

Haig Maintains Gains

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, telegraphing on Friday afternoon, says: "Stiff fighting continued throughout the morning in the development of our operations against the German positions between Frezenberg and south-east of Westhoek. The Germans launched several counter-attacks, but the latest accounts show that all our gains were pretty well maintained. Up to the present, 200 prisoners have been counted.

"The fine weather is enabling our airmen to render fine service.

"The enemy are still resisting very vigorously in some of the southern sectors of the front attacked. More to the north, the French pushed forward and found several farms evacuated, with the result that their line of outposts is now established well into the area of flooded country north-east of Bixschoote.

"This evening, near the famous Kortekeer Cabaret, on the Bixschoote to Langemarck road, the French found five guns which had been abandoned. Our artillery has been very busy bombarding the enemy's batteries. Very satisfactory results were reported."

Reuter's correspondent was shown aerial photographs of Hollebeke, from which it is plain that not the least sign of a habitation remains. Last night, two parties of British troops carried out a very successful raid in the neighborhood of Monchy, taking 60 prisoners and capturing two minenwerfer, bombing the enemy's dug-outs and generally considerably damaging the German defence-works towards Bois-de-Vert and Bois-des-Aube Pines.

Get to Close Quarters

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs today:—"Bitter hand-to-hand fighting, with give-and-take results, followed our attack yesterday morning against the positions along the high ground between Frezenbourg and Inverness Copse. The Germans have been giving vigorous effect to their policy of swift attacks, thus demonstrating the great tactical value which they attribute to the terrain thereabouts. They have been fighting mainly in the open, directly under all descriptions of fire, so that their losses must have been prodigious.

"The Lancashire Fusiliers, Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment and the Bedfordshire Regiment have particularly distinguished themselves during the past two days."

Reuter's correspondent states that, during July, our airmen crashed 122 enemy machines and drove down 120 out of control. Our artillery, assisted by our airmen, destroyed over 300 gun-pits and caused nearly a thousand explosions on the enemy's front, many by the touching off of ammunition dumps.

Berlin, August 11.—An official communique reports: Strong attacks were made by the British, yesterday, on a front of eight kilometers, between Freezenberg and Hollebeke. The first broke in our line. A rapid counter-attack ejected the enemy, near Westhoek, after a bitter struggle.

We brought down nineteen aeroplanes on the west front.

French Check Attacks

Paris, August 12.—The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: North of St. Quentin, there was a sustained reciprocal artillery action in the region of Fayet. In the afternoon, our artillery stopped two attacks between Mennechet Farm and Cepy Farm."

The artillery duel continued violently on the Pantheon to Chevrigny Ridge front. The enemy did not again attempt to attack after the bloody defeat inflicted on them this morning.

Prisoners state that that attack was prepared with the greatest care, with the object of capturing the trenches we carried on July 30. Besides the three battalions of troops already mentioned, the German effectives were composed of nine bodies of special assaulting troops and two detachments of flame-throwers. We took a hundred prisoners.

In the Champagne, after an artillery preparation, the enemy attacked our trenches east of Maisons-de-Champagne. Our fire broke down all their assaults. In the center, where our assailants obtained a footing, there was a terrific struggle, which ended in our favor and our whole line was restored.

On both banks of the Meuse, there were violent artillery actions in the region of Hill 304, Mort Homme and the Bezonvaux sector.

Germans Lose Captures

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: North of St. Quentin, we regained the greater portion of the elements in which the enemy obtained a footing on the 9th and 10th.

In the Champagne, after an artillery preparation, the enemy delivered simultaneous attacks east and west of Mont Cornillet. Our fire stopped dead the assaulting waves, which sustained heavy losses.

North of Mont Cornillet, the enemy penetrated our advanced line, but our energetic counter-offensive recaptured the position, with the exception of fifty meters.

The communique in the evening reported: The artillery actions have been very lively in Belgium. German attacks east of Fayet and north of St. Quentin were stopped dead by our fire.

The artillery bombardment in the Champagne slackened. German attacks at Mont Haut and Mont Blond, last night, were repulsed.

The communique this afternoon reported:—There have been artillery engagements north of Bixschoote, but no infantry action. We have completely recovered the elements of trenches captured by the Germans, east of Fayet, on the 9th.

Two attacks made by the enemy, one of which was very violent, against the trenches we won yesterday, south of Ailles, were repulsed, with serious loss to the enemy. We held all our positions and again made progress during the night.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday. As a reprisal for the enemy bombardment of Nancy and the region north of Paris, two French aeroplanes bombed Frankfurt-on-Main. Both returned unharmed

Rheims Battered

The communique this evening reported:—In Belgium, the artillery duel has been somewhat violent and also in the sector of Hurtebise and on both banks of the Meuse. The Germans directed dispersed artillery fire on the whole of Rheims. Two civilians were killed and one wounded.

On the Belgian coast, on Friday night and Saturday, our aeroplanes bombarded the enemy's barracks north of the Forest of Houthulst and the railway stations at Cortemarck and Pichtewelde. A fire and violent explosions were observed at Pichtewelde. The aviation ground at Colmar was shelled

SALONICA ARMY THANKS SHANGHAI FOR BOOKS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—I enclose for your information a copy of a letter from Major-General Travers Clarke, Deputy Quartermaster General of the British Salonica Force, thanking the British Colony in Shanghai for gifts of books and magazines for wounded soldiers.

Through the generosity of Shanghai residents this office has been enabled to maintain a good supply of literature to military and naval hospitals and a gift of 100 new books was recently made by Capt. Eedy of the s.s. Anhui for this purpose. Yours faithfully,

T. Harborne,
H. B. M. Postmaster,

Shanghai, August 13, 1917.

Sir.—I desire to acknowledge receipt of a bag of books presented by the members of the British Colony in Shanghai. These books, like the previous ones, are being distributed among the various hospitals of the British Army in this theater of war.

Provision of the necessary amount of literature for wounded and sick men has always proved a matter of some difficulty and this gift from the British Colony in Shanghai is much appreciated by us all. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

(sd.) Travers Clarke,
Major-General,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
British Salonica Force.

The Postmaster,
British Post Office,
Shanghai.

CHOOSE SINN FEIN M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 11.—In the Kilkenny City bye-election occasioned by the death of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, the Nationalist member, Mr. Cosgrave, the Sinn Fein candidate, has been returned with 772 votes. Mr. MacGuinness, the Nationalist candidate, polled 392 votes.

PUT COLOUR IN YOUR CHEEKS.

There is no successful imitation of the glow of health.

Rich, red blood showing through translucent skin means not only beauty but health. When your colour fades you will find that your heart palpitates after slight exertion, such as going upstairs, and that your breath is short and you lack ambition. All these are symptoms of an anæmic condition, of thin blood.

Try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. Eat nourishing food, exercise a little in the open air daily, and watch the colour return to your cheeks and lips. If you are below your normal weight you should gain steadily under this treatment. And the first sign of improvement will be in your appetite.

Dr. Williams' pink pills tone up the digestive organs, and the revitalised blood carries nourishment that means strength for every part of the body. You will do well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills now; they are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 for $8, post free.

The Cameos

The Cameos, having won genuine popularity during the first week of their Shanghai engagement, propose to take firmer hold on the affections of local theater-goers when they make their first appearance at the Victoria tonight. Toward this end programs well calculated to make the heat-jaded amusement seeker forget his woes have been arranged. The management announces that the Cameos' stay at the Victoria will be a brief one and it behooves the public to book its accommodations early, Moutrie's being the place.

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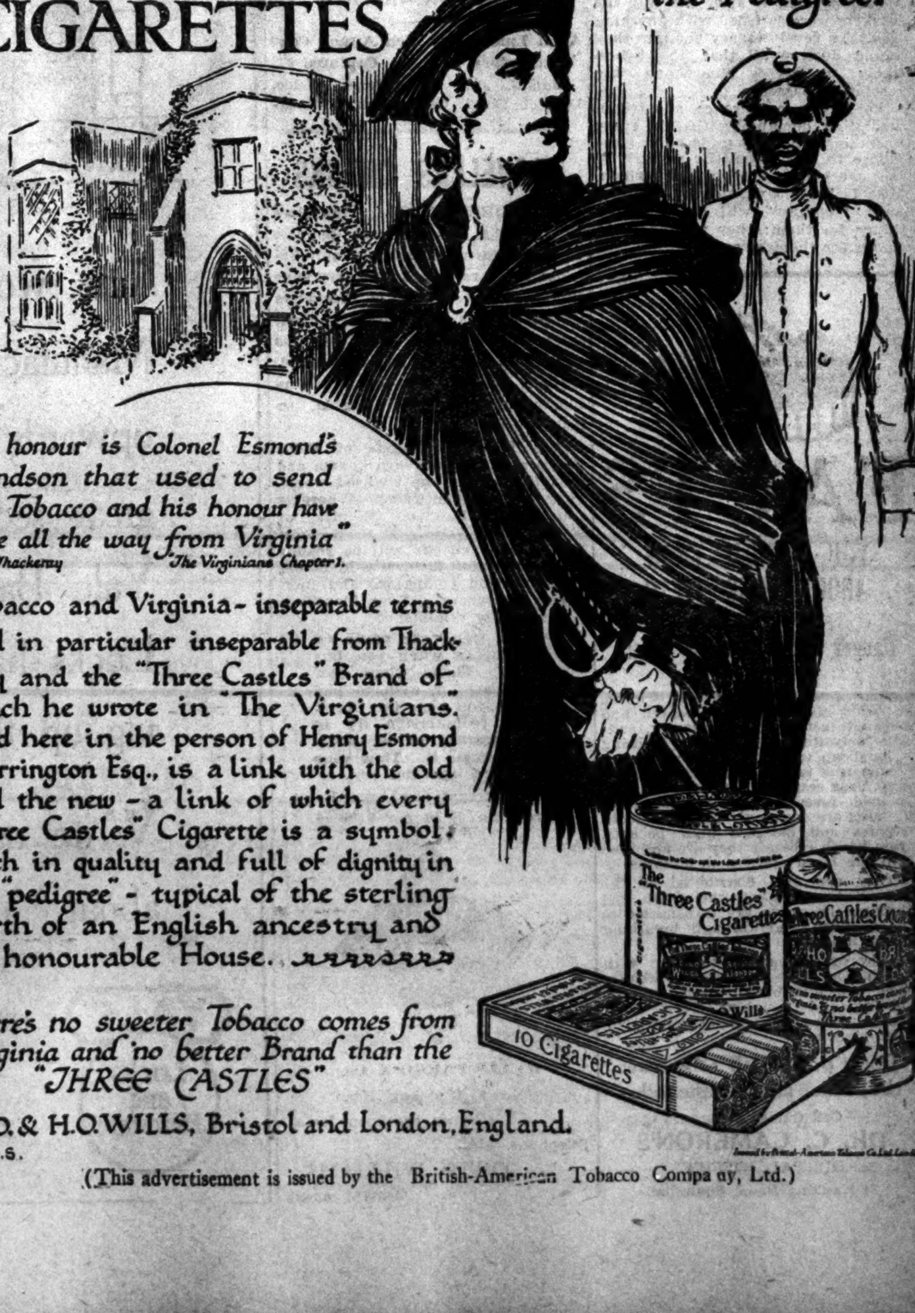

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The Cigarette with the Pedigree.

"His honour is Colonel Esmond's grandson that used to send you Tobacco and his honour have come all the way from Virginia"
W.M.Thackeray "The Virginians" Chapter 1.

Tobacco and Virginia - inseparable terms and in particular inseparable from Thackeray and the "Three Castles" Brand of which he wrote in "The Virginians". And here in the person of Henry Esmond Warrington Esq., is a link with the old and the new - a link of which every "Three Castles" Cigarette is a symbol. Rich in quality and full of dignity in the "pedigree" - typical of the sterling worth of an English ancestry and an honourable House.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES"

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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

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UPLIFT IS SCORNED BY BRITISH LABOR

War Workers Feel No Need Of Extra Guardianship At Present

London, June 30.—The people who are doing England's work in war time don't want to be uplifted. Just mention "welfare work" before an assemblage of them and you will lost your audience as rapidly as it can get out. War time has been a noble opportunity for the uplifters. The munition workers must be looked after, the girl taxicab drivers are alleged to need special guardianship, although the people who patronise them commonly get the impression that they are capable of taking care of themselves; the young woman bus conductors and "lift" attendants require, or at least get, particular consideration, and the chimney-sweeps and street cleaners and coal miners and clerks in Government officers and lady newspaper reporters and chorus girls and ex-members of the Cabinet and dukes with German taints in their ancestry, and—oh, just everybody—needs and gets special war time regulation at the hands of self-constituted organisations which claim to be visioning and knowingful and generally superior.

Do Not Feel Down Trodden

And all the way from the chimney-sweeps and Members of Parliament up to the munition workers and the royal dukes they are mad about it. They don't want to be uplifted. They don't believe they need to be uplifted. They don't feel that they are downtrodden. They don't care a ha'penny for advice about their moral well being, or the sanitation of their living quarters, or the injury as to whether Hamlet was smart and crazy or clever and crazy, or both.

There just isn't any word that the so-called masses of folks in England like less than "welfare." Which is testimony that the hands across the sea have clasped at last in a firm and understanding grip. Miss Mary MacArthur, presiding at a meeting of one of the welfare executives, told her confreres that "there is no word more hated by the work people of today than this word 'welfare.' Working women object to the point of view from which many of the experiments are being made. The workers find it difficult to understand the position of a so-called 'welfare supervisor,' who is put into a factory to look after the employees' general well being, but who is notwithstanding in the pay of the employer and is responsible to him. The point of view of a great many employers in regard to welfare work is that of improving the efficiency of the worker; but a good citizen is more important than a good machine operator."

Solitude Is Sought

Another speaker said that the working hours of all persons over 18 years, must be reduced to forty-eight hours a week and persons under 18 to twenty-four hours a week. Women must be allowed to live their own lives outside the factory, to take rest and recreation in their own way and be treated as ordinary, reasonable human beings.

A representative of the Anti-Sweating League, seconding a resolution to this effect, earned applause by saying that if after the war the workers were satisfied with anything less than revolutionary changes they would deserve all that they were likely to get. Whereupon the resolution passed.

Then the conference adopted a resolution demanding that in every workshop there be a trade union committee to look after the welfare of the workers. Apropos of which, Miss Isabel Sloan said the workers were "fed up" with people doing things for them; they wanted to do things for themselves.

FACTS
YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT YOUR TEETH

Danger of Diseased Teeth

Your teeth are your best friends, so why abuse them? Decayed and diseased teeth and their faulty, artificial substitutes, in addition to being a handicap to proper mastication, are cesspools of infection and filth. Micro-organisms responsible for tuberculosis, typhoid fever, erysipelas, and other diseases are commonly found in tooth cavities and diseased gum pockets, from which recesses they are absorbed into the blood and lymph streams.

They are also distributed to the organs associated with the mouth, and through the saliva are transmitted to the stomach, and through breathing to the lungs.

They are a menace to those with whom you come in contact, because they are distributed when talking, spitting and coughing Now Dear Reader; call and let me examine your teeth right now.

"Don't put off till tomorrow that which can be done today"

Call immediately at
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DENTAL OFFICE
34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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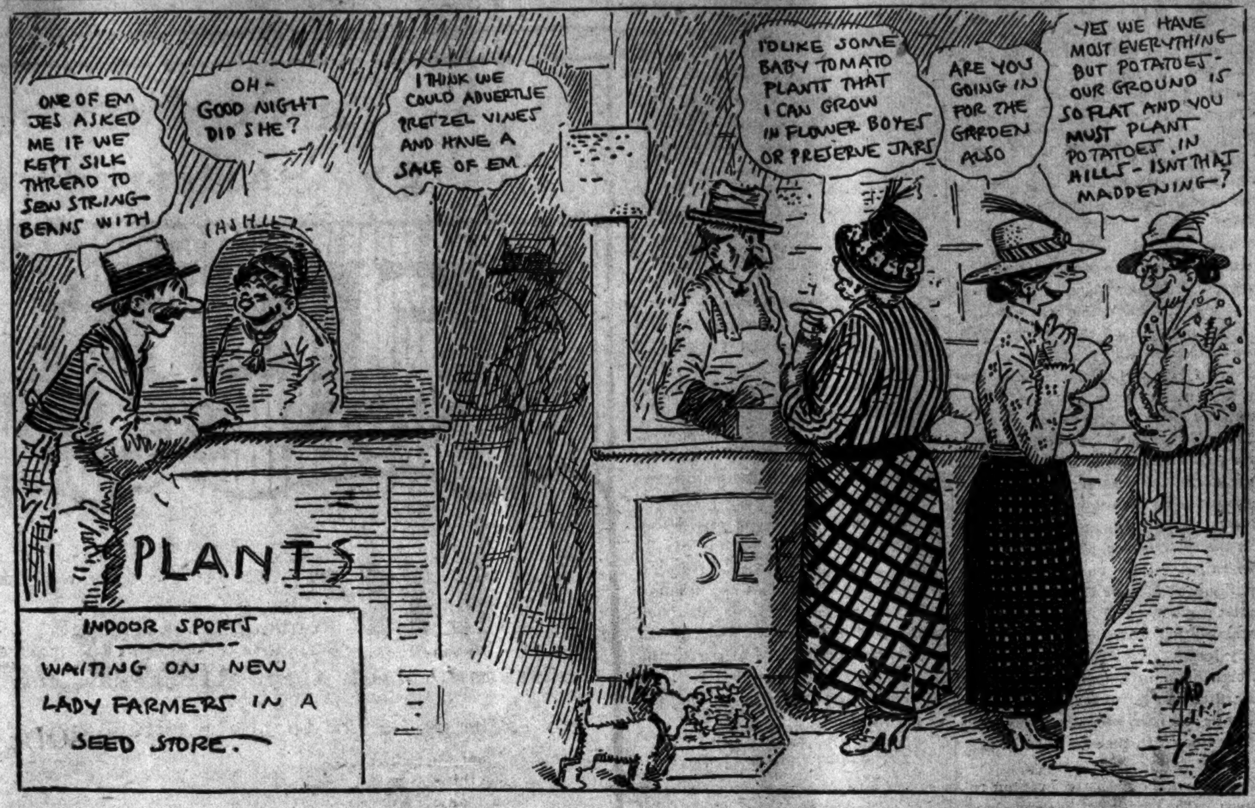
ONE OF EM JES ASKED ME IF WE KEPT SILK THREAD TO SEW STRING-BEANS WITH
OH- GOOD NIGHT DID SHE?
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I'D LIKE SOME BABY TOMATO PLANTS THAT I CAN GROW IN FLOWER BOXES OR PRESERVE JARS
ARE YOU GOING IN FOR THE GARDEN ALSO
YES WE HAVE MOST EVERYTHING BUT POTATOES- OUR GROUND IS SO FLAT AND YOU MUST PLANT POTATOES IN HILLS- ISN'T THAT MADDENING-?
PLANTS
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INDOOR SPORTS
WAITING ON NEW LADY FARMERS IN A SEED STORE.

JAPAN'S MERCANTILE MARINE ON INCREASE

Gain Made Despite Sale Of Bottoms To Buyers From Europe

Tokio, Aug. 5.—Japan's mercantile marine is on the increase, according to the Department of Communications' investigations made up to the end of June, in spite of the limited supply of shipbuilding materials and the sale of bottoms to foreigners.

The total number of steamers is 2,110 with a combined tonnage of 1,707,325 tons, following being the list of those steamers included in the investigations:

	Tons	Number	Tons
Hulls under	100	1,039	45,662
Hulls under	500	446	99,580
Hulls under	1,000	177	127,511
Hulls under	2,000	133	197,842
Hulls under	3,000	129	315,898
Hulls under	4,000	83	279,367
Hulls under	5,000	32	142,858
Hulls under	6,000	31	176,203
Hulls under	7,000	17	110,331
Hulls under	8,000	11	83,116
Hulls under	10,000	6	57,052
Hulls above	10,000	6	71,905

During June five steamers, the tonnage of which ranges between 1,000 tons and 4,745 tons, were added to Japan's mercantile marine while four were lost. Two of those steamers noted as lost were sold to foreigners.

MOROS ON WARPATH

Amai Lumamba's Men Attack Constabulary But Are Captured

Manila, July 30.—Colonel Waloe, District Chief, Constabulary, Mindanao, reports on July 27 that a number of Moro outlaws headed by Amai Lumamba offered resistance to the Constabulary who were sent out to arrest them, and fired upon the Constabulary from behind a sort of cota which they had erected as a stronghold. The fight which followed resulted in the surrender of the outlaws numbering about 75, together with women and children. Lieutenant Santos and six enlisted men of the Constabulary were wounded. Fifteen guns, 9 of which are high power rifles, were captured from, or surrendered by the Moros.

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"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results. K. MORGNER, M. D. St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children" J. W. DINSDALE, M. D. Chicago, Ill.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. BENNER, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

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In Use For Over 30 Years.
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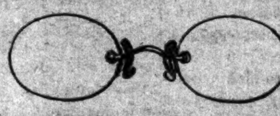

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FOREIGNER CAPTURED AFTER THREE-YEAR HUNT

Charles E. Long, American, Is Arrested In Manila For Armed Robbery Here

Charles E. Long, alias Charles E. Trover, an American citizen, will be charged in the United States Consular Court today for an armed robbery committed in Shanghai on October 18, 1914.

The American authorities have been tracking Long ever since the robbery and he was arrested in Manila two weeks ago, arriving here Sunday in charge of Deputy Marshal Kavanaugh of the U. S. Consular Court. He is to be remanded for trial in the United States Court for China at its next sitting in October.

At the time of the robbery, committed on two Chinese, Dzung Tsao-ding and Ling Tsz-ching, in a pawnshop on Woosung Road, a man named C. Le Clair was arrested and sentenced to three years in Bilibid prison, Manila. His companion, Long, however, escaped. Subsequently it was learned that he had enlisted in the U. S. army at Tientsin, deserting last November. In May of this year the authorities got information that Long was in Korea and again picked up the trail, finally effecting his capture in the Philippines.

BOMB GERMAN DEPOTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 11.—The Admiralty announces: Naval airmen dropped several tons of bombs on Ghistelles aerodrome, the railways-sidings at Zuitwege and the railway-junction at Thorout, on Thursday night. Dense clouds of smoke were caused at Zuitwege. Our machines also attacked the railway-junction at Thorout with gun-fire.

We bombed the aerodrome at Sparappelhoek, on Friday. All our machines returned safely.

News Brevities

Passengers on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line are being strictly searched as a result of the recent arrest of the Japanese and his accomplices alleged to be implicated in a plot to stir insurrection in Chekiang. Additional secret service men have been placed on duty by General Yang Shan-teh, the Chekiang Tuchun, and packages, whether large or small, must be opened for inspection.

* * *

The Cruisers Haiyung and Haishu, recently despatched by Admiral Chen Pi-kwan to Taku to escort President Li Yuan-hung to the South, returned to Woosung Sunday and will cruise outside the Woosung Harbor. They have now declared themselves loyal to the Central Government.

* * *

The weekly crow shooting expedition from Central Police station put in a very successful evening's work last night, bagging about 100 birds from the roosting places along the Bund, near the Public Gardens and in the Cathedral compound.

* * *

A foreigner named Jacob Greenfield, detained at the request of the Chinese authorities, was brought up in the Mixed Court yesterday. Mr. S. K. Chen stated that the man had been arrested at Sungkiang while walking to Hangchow and having no means on his person was sent back to Shanghai to be turned over to his own authorities. Greenfield said that he had no Consul here and that he was walking to Hangchow to find something to do. There was no charge against him and he was discharged.

* * *

Sir Havilland and Lady de Sausmarez leave for Japan Thursday on holiday.

* * *

The statutory meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., will be held at 4 The Bund this afternoon at four o'clock.

* * *

The Cathay Recreation Club, organised by Chinese returned students in Shanghai, was formally opened Saturday afternoon at the "White Haven," 2 Route Voyron, with a large assemblage of foreign and Chinese notables. The club includes men and women active members, while foreigners are admitted to associate membership.

* * *

Many winning raffle tickets in the raffle conducted at the Fete in aid of Allied Red Cross Funds, at the Race Club, on July 27, have not been presented yet. Holders of the following tickets are asked to forward same without delay to Mr. A. W. Olsen, Secretary, Shanghai Race Club, when the prizes won will be delivered, 146, 602, 709, 862, 984, 977, 60, 874, 391, 137, 47, 5, 701, 599, 140, 73, 998.

* * *

Because of the washout on the Tientsin-Pukow railway between Tientsin West and Yanglintsing, passengers will hereafter book tickets at Tientsin East or Tientsin Central and take the railway launch near the International Bridge in the French Concession. The launch will leave at 12 noon for Chentangchuang, where the train will be waiting. The train will leave the latter station at one o'clock.

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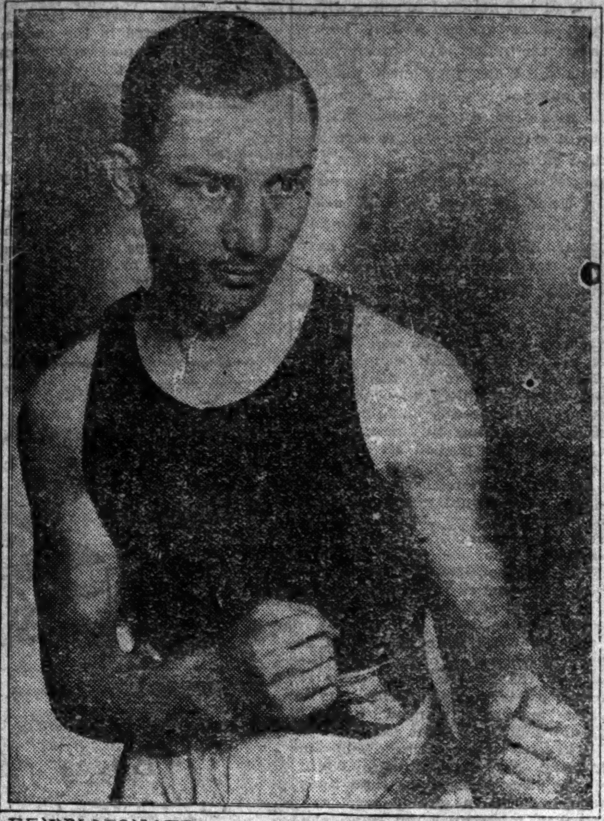
SPORTS ◙ Latest News of Athletic World ◙ GOSSIP

Latest Photograph Of New Lightweight Champion


BENNY LEONARD.

Especially posed photograph of Benny Leonard, who achieved the lightweight championship of the world by his recent defeat of Freddie Welsh.

REDS PLAY SAILORS LEAGUE GAME TODAY

Porterfield And Hess Scheduled As Mound Rivals For Contest

Red Sox and Navy meet today on the ball field in the regular Tuesday league game. Porterfield and Roberts will form the landsmen's battery and Hess and Mitchell are slated for the tars. The game is called for 4:30.

The Officers and Chief Petty Officers of the American gunboats, who trimmed the U. S. Civilian Officials at baseball last week, state that they are ready to take on the victorious Andersen, Meyer nine at any time now. Any unoccupied day on the diamond this week will suit they say.

Lawn Tennis

S.C.C. Beats Police

The S. C. C. Sunday gained an easy victory over the Police. The detailed scores follow, the first couples being S. C. C. representatives:

E. G. Norman and St. G. R. Clark beat Capt. Barrett and J. A. Quayle, 6-4, 6-2, 9-11, 8-6.

H. Middleton and L. R. Wheen beat T. Foley and R. Yorke, 6-1, 6-0, 7-5.

H. Webb and A. J. Grant beat J. Milne and M. O. Springfield, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

C. D. Field and Dr. A. Moore beat H. Jefferson and R. Shellswell, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

C. Knight and J. A. Thomas beat J. Adams and C. Ball, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

S.N.R. vs. Public School O.B.

The S. N. R. Recreation Club was defeated Sunday by the Public School Old Boys Club. Each side put up three couples, and the Old Boys won nine sets as against two by the Railwaymen.

Hanbury Ball Team Beats Quiros Nine

School Men Take Close Five-Inning Contest At Hongkew, 3-2

The Hanbury School Old Boys baseball players took a close five inning game from the Navy players of the gunboat Quiros at Hongkew Park Sunday afternoon by 3 runs to 2.

The Hanbury boys were first to bat. Hashimoto pushed a run around right at the start and Sinclair followed with a home run. Hair and Tice each scored in the sailors' half of the first and from then on the game was very fast, Quiros not being able to score and Hanbury putting over the winning run in the third. Of the Hanbury regular players Wittsack, Quincey, Ahmed and Willis were out of the line-up. An abbreviated box-score follows:—

Quiros

	AB	R
Hair, 2b	3	1
Ferguson, cf	3	0
Tice, ss	3	1
Blowacki, c	3	0
Wilson, 1b	3	0
Ashbrooke, lf	3	0
Berk, rf	3	0
Roger, 3b	2	0
McKnight, p	2	0
	25	2

Hanbury

	AB	R
Hashimoto, p	3	1
Sinclair, 2b	3	1
G. Jensen, ss	3	0
Dequinne, 3b	3	0
Maitland, c	3	0
Ito, 1b	3	0
Golding, rf	3	0
Smith, lf	3	1
Skinner, cf	2	0
	26	3

By Innings:—

Quiros	2	0	0	0	0—2
Hanbury	2	0	1	0	0—3

Shooting

'A' Co. (British) S. V. C.

The monthly cup competition of "A" Co. (British), S.V.C., was held Sunday morning, the conditions being practices Nos. 7, 8 and 9 of the Classification course, consisting of five rounds at 400 yards firing round cover, 5 rounds at 500 yards firing in the open, and 5 rounds at 600 yards firing over cover, no sighting shots. The light was very thick and visibility poor and the scoring not very high. Twenty-nine men competed and the best scores returned were as follows:

"A" Class:

	Practice No. 7	8	9	Total.	%H'cap.	Nett.
Sgt. N. Mathieson	14	16	14	44	7.00	40.92
Pte. W. G. Smith	14	14	11	39	8.50	35.69
Pte. J. E. Cameron	15	13	8	36	11.25	31.95

Sergt. Mathieson wins 3rd leg on cup and spoon for highest score; future handicap 8.50 per cent.

"B" Class:

	7	8	9	Total.	%H'cap.	Nett.
Sergt. C. W. Marshall	15	14	13	42	4.25	40.22
Pte. G. Dunlop	13	16	13	42	7.00	39.06
Pte. T. R. Macdonald	15	15	9	39	—	39.00
L.-Sgt. E. W. Godfrey	14	14	13	41	7.00	38.13

Sergt. Marshall wins 2nd leg on cup, future handicap 7 per cent. Pte. Dunlop wins spoon for highest score.

"C" Class:

	7	8	9	Total.	%H'cap.	Nett.
Pte. W. C. G. Clifford	14	16	7	37	—	37.00
Pte. M. Berry	15	11	10	36	—	36.00
Pte. P. D. Sullivan	12	14	10	36	4.25	34.47
Pte. E. W. H. Carpenter	8	14	11	33	—	33.00

Pte. Clifford wins 1st leg on cup and spoon for highest score; future handicap 4.25 per cent.

Lawn Bowls

S.L.B.C. Defeats J.G.C.

The Junior Golf Club lost to the S. L. B. C. by 55 points Sunday at the S. L. B. C. rinks. The scores were:—

J. T. Disselduff (skip)		G. B. Stormes (skip)	
E. L. Hunter		G. Marshgreen	
W. A. Ogden		M. B. Anderson	
W. Gater	34	F. George	16
A. D. Bell (skip)		A. Braid (skip)	
J. Scotson		B. Anderton	
J. Valentine		J. Stewart	
G. Dunlop	20	P. B. Critchley	17
J. C. Macdougall (skip)		A. Macintosh (skip)	
A. Taylor		C. Richards	
J. J. Sheridan		T. Spring	
F. L. Marshall	37	W. R. Kinipple	10
G. H. Phillips (skip)		D. McAlister (skip)	
F. Large		P. Ephgrave	
T. Harborne		G. S. Anderson	
J. D. Gaines	25	Arch. Taylor	18
	116		61

EXPLOSION KILLS 13

Women Are Victims In Chemical Works Disaster In England

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 10.—An explosion and fire have destroyed a chemical works at Barking. Up to the present, it is known that thirteen women have been killed and many injured.

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The China Press

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WEATHER

Rough weather on the coast of Kwangtung and in the Formosa Channel. Very cloudy weather in our regions, Local thunderstorms.

BIRTH

REISS: At Tsingtau on August 12, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reiss, a daughter.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 14, 1917

Monarchy Forever Dead In China, Declares Hioki

FOLLOWING is the second and concluding installment of the remarkable article on recent events in China from the pen of Mr. E. Hioki, formerly Japanese Minister to Peking, translated from the Taiyo:

"It has been almost universally recognised in China that it is next to impossible to govern China according to the provisions of the Nanking Constitution. The Government was handicapped by Parliament, for the latter seemed to think it their duty to stand in the path of the Government at every turn. Both were on cat-and-dog terms. The result of it all was the rupture between President and Premier as already stated. Among the military governors who waxed wroth at the President's arbitrary conduct and threatened to make a military seizure of Peking, the famous General Chang Hsun might be regarded as representative. The indignant military governors, simultaneously with the declaration of independence, assembled in Tientsin, established a provisional government, recommended Hsu Shi-chang to the post of generalissimo, and made a strong demonstration against Peking.

"Whereon President Li was sorely afraid, so much so that a rumor said at one time that he wished to resign his post. Anyhow he now learned his weak points, and appealed to General Chang Hsun to effect a peaceful arbitration between Peking and Tientsin. Chang Hsun at once came to Peking. He was accompanied by his troops which had earned the unsavory reputation of being frightfully valorous and unscrupulous. His entry into the capital, therefore, caused great terrorism among the people, and General Chang Hsun became the virtual master of Peking. Thus equipped, Chang Hsun began negotiations with the President. Among other conditions he insisted that Parliament be dissolved. But Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the provisional Premier, refused to endorse the order of dissolution, and resigned. The President tried to persuade other Ministers to become Premier for the purpose of signing the dissolution order, but none would aquiesce till at last the President brought out Mr. Kiang Chao-chung who held a position something like commander of the military police, under the Ching regime. He had much influence before, but now he was no more than a figurehead. He was far from a statesman, though he was a good-natured man.

"General Chang Hsun stated other conditions, and they were evidently accepted by the President. The independence declared by the military governors was repealed, the military forces were disarmed and the matter was thus brought to an end. But the work of forming a new Cabinet did not progress with as much satisfaction as could be desired. The choice of men was not quite happy. Mr. Li Ching-hsi, who was recommended as Premier, had not the best qualification for becoming Premier of China at such a critical time. Consequently great difficulty was experienced in completing the work of Cabinet-making. Much time was allowed to pass. Meantime Chang Hsun conceived the old idea of restoring the Manchu rule. He sought the approval of other military governors, but they refused. His residence in Peking, however, told him that he was the hero of the day, and he was foolish enough to think that with his power he could do anything under the sun. So puffed up was he that, being a simple-minded man, he had the intrepidity to carry out the ceremony of restoration of the Manchu regime.

"This monarch-restoration plan was discussed a great deal in Japan and was also advocated by a certain number of Chinese. When the whole of China was in a chaotic state over Yuan Shih-k'ai's monarchy movement, I thought that a monarchical regime might possibly serve to effect the unity of the Chinese people, and I called on many Chinese, both official and civilian, studying their opinion. To my surprise I found that they were all unanimous in ridiculing the idea of restoring China to the Manchu monarch. Manchurians were aliens to the Chinese people, so that the latter would sooner be ruled by Emperor Yuan than the ex-monarch of the Ching dynasty. At first I could not quite understand their meaning, but when I doffed the Japanese way of thinking and considered the question from a Chinese point of view, I discovered my error.

"Of course there is room to doubt the sincerity of this opinion, for the Chinese are given to opportunistic ideas, ever prone to side with the powerful. When I got the first report of Chang Hsun's attempt at restoration of the monarchy, I doubted it, and said to a Japanese press representative that I did not believe in the success of Chang's attempt for the three following reasons:

"First, the Chinese people in general would never approve of the return of the Manchu monarchy. Secondly, the Republican government has not been given a thorough trial. Thirdly, it would be running counter to the world tendency for China to hark back to monarchy, seeing that the Russian monarchy has been destroyed and the world tends in the direction of republicanism.

"However powerful General Chang Hsun was in Peking, he was certainly over-estimating his power to think that his voice would carry authority throughout the provinces of China. Just as I had thought, Chang's declaration of establishment of monarchy had produced no effect except in Peking, and his game brought not only no credit to himself but involved the former monarch in no little embarrassment. After all, General Chang Hsun is a rough and ready soldier without much foresight or learning. No wonder he made a mess of things.

"That Chang's monarchy attempt was a complete failure was beautifully demonstrated. No sooner did Tuan declare his hostility to Chang Hsun in the cause of republicanism than nearly all the military governors came to Tuan's side, treating Chang Hsun as the common enemy of the Republic. Thereon Chang Hsun changed his tactics and shrank into obscurity. This again seems inexplicably strange to the Japanese. Apart from the folly or otherwise of his monarchy plan, should not one in his position have fought a little for his cause? Without shedding so much as a drop of blood he shrank away directly he knew that other governors stood in his path. Is is not regrettable for the Republic that a man who is universally regarded as a model of China's old warriors should have proved so cowardly as this?

"A later report brought us the news of some fighting between the forces of General Chang and of General Tuan, but it was obviously only a collision between soldiers, and meant no determined will on the part of Chang Hsun. True to expectations, Chang had promptly run into a foreign legation for personal safety. Alas, could we not find a single brave general in all China?

"Reports subsequently received (up to July 17) show a state of affairs which is far from reassuring for the peace of China. General Tuan entered Peking as victor on the 14th, and President Li, who had lain concealed in the Japanese Legation, returned to his own house on the same day, telegraphing to all the provincial governors his final resignation. But Feng Kuo-chang, the Vice-President who was acclaimed President of China at Nanking, refused to come up to Peking. Besides, there is said to be an unmistakable sign of sentimental friction between Feng and Tuan who is the man of real power just now. The members of the Kuomintang, who have never ceased their anti-Government barkings from their security in the Shanghai Foreign Settlement, grew more irate than ever against General Tuan as the author of dissolution of Parliament. Meanwhile the conditions in provincial districts are far from pacific. In Canton, Suncheng, Kirin and other districts unseemly wranglings for power are being waged. Little political wars seem to exist all over China. If at such a time the two heroes of the day, Feng and Tuan, should fall out and fight, it would indeed be a most deplorable thing not only for China and the Orient, but for the whole world.

"From this farrago of chaotic events emerges one thing that is fairly certain, and it is that the monarchy problem in China has received a death blow. With all his personal influence and statesmanly resources the late Yuan Shih-k'ai failed to restore a monarchical rule, and it is now almost conclusively proved that monarchical rule has no reason for existence in China. At the same time it is no less certain that China can never be ruled according to the principles of democracy embodied in the Nanking Constitution; which is amply proved by the various political emergencies that have since arisen.

"So China today demands a special kind of Republican rule suitable for her peculiar national characteristics. It is not easy to find all at once the thing that fits China to a nicety. It can only come to China in course of evolution. Meanwhile the Chinese should be patient, and endeavor to solve their national problems by steady toiling. They are particularly advised against the suicidal folly of quarreling among themselves for petty personal gains. One thing is certain, that the possibilities of despotic rule are wellnigh annihilated. The world tendency shows that democracy will triumph.

"There is one thing which I particularly deplore for the sake of Chinese politicians and that is the common practice among them of running into foreign settlements at the least provocation. They first ensure their personal safety and in their secure position give vent to the most libelous criticism of their country's administration or their political adversaries. This is nothing short of rank cowardice. If they are to champion the cause of honorable government, they should themselves be honorable in fighting. How could their patriotic propaganda produce any effect when they preach it in a way which no real patriot will adopt?

"China after Chang's fall is practically in the hands of three men: Tuan Chi-jui, Feng Kuo-chang, and Hsu Shih-chang. On their united co-operation or divided competition will depend the unity or disintegration of the Chinese Republic.

"Some people may allege that there is not a great man in China whom you can trust with important affairs of the state, as is evidenced by the conduct of men like President Li, General Chang Hsun, Wang Shih-chen, Kiang Chao-chung and others.

"It is again said that the Chinese have no talent congenitally for social and political organisation, because they are crass individualists, opportunistic, and very suspicious in character. There seems to be some truth in such allegations. It cannot be denied that the Chinese in general are extremely self-seeking. Altruism has no place in the Chinese mind. If they are at all altruistic, it will be within the bounds compatible with the interests of Number One. The Chinese have been groaning for ages under the yoke of misgovernment, and that has reduced their public spirit to the freezing point. They will not make self-sacrifice unless they are compelled to. It is impossible to expect from such people their initiative endeavors for the cause of their own society or state. This characteristic has naturally made them opportunistic worshippers of the powerful.

"They argue from their egoistic principles that it is not to their interest to resist the power of the strong. Therefore, no matter what their personal opinion or principle be, they will ever side with the most powerful when it comes to the practical test of deciding between two issues.

"To cite an instance. When Yuan Shih-k'ai carried out his monarchy plan, a number of influential men presented to 'His Majesty' a message of congratulation. At the head of the eulogists was Mr. Tsai Ao who afterward raised a banner of anti-Yuan rebellion in Yunnan. Kiang Chao-chung and Wang Shih-chen were alike guilty of flagrant double-dealing in the recent political campaign. It is no uncommon spectacle to see one and the same person setting up now as a Monarchist, then as a Republican. He may be a pro-German today and a pro-American tomorrow. A certain leader of the Kuomintang was a vehement anti-Japanese agitator once, but during his anti-Yuan struggle, he turned into a strong pro-Japanese propagandist. What can his attitude be today?

"This Chinese opportunism naturally nurses a suspectful temperament. Because they do not act according to their own opinion or principle they do not trust one another; so they ever remain suspectful of other persons' minds and conduct.

"These are among the most common foibles of the ordinary Chinese people, but I make no doubt and sincerely hope that big men like Tuan, Feng and Hsu have high ideals and patriotism enough to lay aside trivial motives and render their co-operative endeavors in the interest of their country. The best thing they can do at this national crisis is to proclaim to the world their patriotic willingness to work in harmonious unity for their country's good.

"The world is in a chaotic state. China's condition has been stated. Japan alone stands intact. In a growing degree the world concedes to us the position of leader of the Orient. At such a time Japan's duties are obvious. She must be unerring in the estimation of the world's situation, wise in determining her course of conduct, and ready for action, if emergencies should call for it."

Telling Why We Fight And Why We're Sure We're Right

By Albert Bushnell Hart

Professor of History at Harvard University, Chairman of the Committee on Patriotism Through Education of the National Security League.

Why is the United States at war? Why are our sons crossing the sea to that frightful boiling lava crater of western France? Why are millions of men to be placed under arms at a cost of billions of money? Was Tolstoy right in his theory that men have no more sense and purpose in going to war than so many ants straggling across a sand heap? Are our enemies justified in charging us with the same motives of self-interest and the abasement of other nations which animated themselves? Are we really at war for conquest or seizure of the means of commerce or defence against aggressions that have not been made or is it a "dollar war" of bankers and munition makers?

We, here on the ground, know how little truth there is in these charges of a war of greed. We are aware that President Wilson phrased the nation's beliefs when he said that it is a war of self-defence and of the defence of free government in the world. National sentiment is a far stronger factor than material interest. We believe that we are battling for principles, for political morality, for freedom, for government by the people.

Nevertheless the how and the why and the whither still perplex a patriotic people. We lived neutral through two and a half years of continuous cyclone—why not till the end of the great war? We have got on safely for half a century with a little old sample unarmored army. Why may not that army continue naked and not ashamed? The people of the United States are not yet well informed or completely aroused to the real state of the world and especially of our own country. It is time to wake up, America!

If the American people need stirring up, and testimonials from all over the country prove that they do need something different, it is because the official machinery of the Government has been devoted to other tasks. Many of the State Governors have thrown themselves into the work with power and conviction, and have organised one or another form of State board. An example is the very efficient organisation in New York State, which has been placed by Gov. Whitman under the supervision of President MacCracken of Vassar College.

As time goes on the country will very likely develop a class of war Governors like the galaxy of the civil war—Andrew of Massachusetts, Morton of Indiana, Yates of Illinois, Hartranft of Pennsylvania and the rest. So far, however, the Governors and the State executive officials have been compelled to give most of their attention to the first necessity of getting the State militia under way.

Public And Private Efforts

In Washington Congress is far more active than the country at large admits. Its genuine patriotism is proved by the swift passage of the declaration of war and the loan bill and the comparatively rapid progress of the military bill, which after a debate of a few weeks overturned the traditions of a century.

Amid the swirl and heaving of the preparations directed by the departments at Washington begins to emerge a distinct official purpose to stir up the country. We hardly realise that the conduct of the war is at present in the hands of a defence council composed of six members of the Cabinet, surrounded by a network of expert councils, committees and advisers. In the midst of this array of good advice the most serious decisions are finally taken up by the heads of the departments individually, acting under this high pressure.

Six million dollars have been appropriated for publicity and a special committee will shortly be designated on that subject to work in conjunction with the Bureau of Public Information. A somewhat similar campaign of publicity in England, which cost a million pounds, appears to have been directed chiefly to advertising by which every variety of appeal was directed at the public eye, the public curiosity and the public conscience. In addition, there is always the "primum mobile" of the Federal Government, the electric battery of authority, the mainspring of the national clock—the President; who, however, acts on the public chiefly by public addresses, and is supposed to leave direct executive decisions to the responsible Cabinet Ministers.

The duty of bringing the people to realise the situation, a duty which State governments omit and the national Government is only getting ready to do, has already been attempted by a large number and great variety of private organisations of men and women. The first on the ground were the peace societies, whose position for years past appears to have been like that of the nursemaid who firmly announced that she would expect as wages "Four dollars with Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and five dollars without." The peace soothing syrup has lost its effect since war actually broke out; for flutes are not in it against fifes.

The place of that agitation has been taken first of all by the relief societies, of which the Red Cross is the strongest, the worthiest and ought to swallow up a multitude of weak or local societies. Wherever the Red Cross goes, wherever it pleads for that succor which may keep the breath of life in our own boys its noble cause is an appeal to the highest spirit of the nation. The Red Cross is an uplift.

Patriotism From Education

Next comes an uncatalogued list of local and national societies which have more or less clearly before them the object "to inform and arouse." What they most need at the moment is to become acquainted with each other's work, to keep out of each other's way, to correlate their efforts. There may be first and last fifty such societies, organised by cities, by States and in many cases on a national basis. Some of them, such as the Navy League, have active branches distributed throughout the Union.

Among the unofficial agencies one of the strongest is the National Security League, which was organised in 1914 by a small group of men who were alive to the necessity of preparing the United States for great dangers. It speedily made universal military training its main object, and gradually pushed its membership up to over 100,000, with 280 branches scattered through the Union. The country was apathetic on preparation of any kind, and very suspicious of anything resembling the universal military system of continental Powers. As late as the end of 1916 Congress was unwilling to pass any bill looking in that direction.

Among the influences brought to bear to convince Congress and the country that the time had come to make a real modern army was a great meeting arranged by the league under the name Congress of Constructive Patriotism, held in January, 1917, in Washington, right on the firing line. More than 2,000 people were in attendance, and speeches made by Elihu Root and others gave a live keynote to the meeting.

One session was devoted to the report of a committee on patriotism through education, the purpose of which was to see what could be done toward bringing the message of national protection home to the broadly dispersed American people. Of the 200 educators and others who accepted membership in this committee about seventy took part in discussions which resulted in the framing of a report which outlined a variety of ways in which the public could be reached, such as co-operation with other agencies, direct aid to education, public discussions and a system of nationwide lectures and addresses. This report, put into final form by an executive committee of five, of which the writer was chairman, was sent out widely by the league and helped to form public opinion.

In May, 1917, another conference of about fifty men and women was held in New York, the results of which were summed up in a printed "Outline of a Plan for Public Addresses and Lectures," since that field seemed the most promising for the efforts of the league. In its analysis of the subject matter for a campaign of agitation on the present war, four subjects were set forth to be dealt with if possible in every address or series of addresses delivered under the auspices of the committee. These topics are the milk of the cocoanut, the essence of the whole plan.

Four Essential Topics

1. Why are foreign countries, and why is the United States now at war?
2. Universal military and naval training and preparations for making that training available to protect American ideals and interests.
3. Description of modern warfare, as defining the immediate task of the American people.
4. Personal and national efficiency in production, industry and government essential as war measures and necessary after the war for national development.

The whole force and energy of this plan consists in reaching through spoken addresses those who are not much affected by printed matter, and to fortify those who do read and ponder on their reading. It may all be summed up in the war cry, "To inform and to arouse."

The country sorely needs clear, definite, authentic information on the situation of the world and our own position as a belligerent Power. It equally needs to be aroused to the absolute necessity of organising our men, materials and Government in such a way as to meet the terrifically concentrated force of our great enemy, Germany.

This work is now in hand under direction of the committee on patriotism through education, which has now been enlarged to eight members, including representatives from the various parts of the country and standing for various creeds and types of social organisation. The full membership of the committee now is: Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the University of Chicago; Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis, president of the National Council of Women; Henry J. Allen, editor of the Wichita, Kan., Beacon; Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution; S. Stanwood Menken, chairman of the executive committee of the National Security League; Prof. Thomas F. Moran of Purdue University; Calvin W. Rice, secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and myself.

The committee is preparing a little book to be issued in a few weeks under the title "Wake Up, America! A Handbook for Speakers, Readers and Writers." This printed book is intended to be a lively factor in the campaign "to inform and to arouse."

Two Important Meetings

The half way house on the road "to inform and to arouse" is obviously a meeting of the people who are to do the informing and arousing. Hence the committee has called two conferences for the week of July 2 to 7. The place of meeting is Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y., well known as the midpoint between East and West; a place which the ungodly have long since ceased to call "Chaw-talk-way;" one of the few spots in the United States free from the ticker, the elevated road and the cabaret.

The first of these meetings is the speakers' training camp for education in patriotic service. Here those who are interested in the campaign will have an opportunity to meet each other and to talk over the best way of doing the job. The other is a conference of all organisations engaged in education for patriotic service, intended to bring about co-operation among the many societies. They will carry into effect the spirit of unity and thus will change the slogan of the movement to: "To inform, to arouse and to act together."

For both groups many distinguished speakers will make addresses, including Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, George Creel, director of the new Government Bureau of Public Information; Dr. Franklin H. Martin of Chicago, head of the medical division of the Council of National Defence; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, President Bryan of Colgate University, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Harry E. Fosdick of Union Theological Seminary, Mrs. George T. Guernsey, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and others. There will be daily spirited addresses and numerous conferences and smaller meetings.

From these meetings and this organisation of a committee of national range, backed up by the powerful National Security League, there must issue a vigorous and workable plan for extending throughout the Union the idea of "Wake up America!" Every national, State or local convention of fraternities, of religious societies or denominations, of women's societies, of labor unions, of professional, scientific and busi-

(Continued on Page 7)

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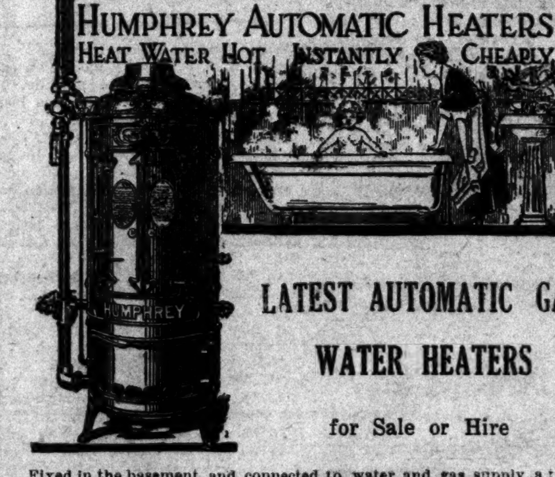

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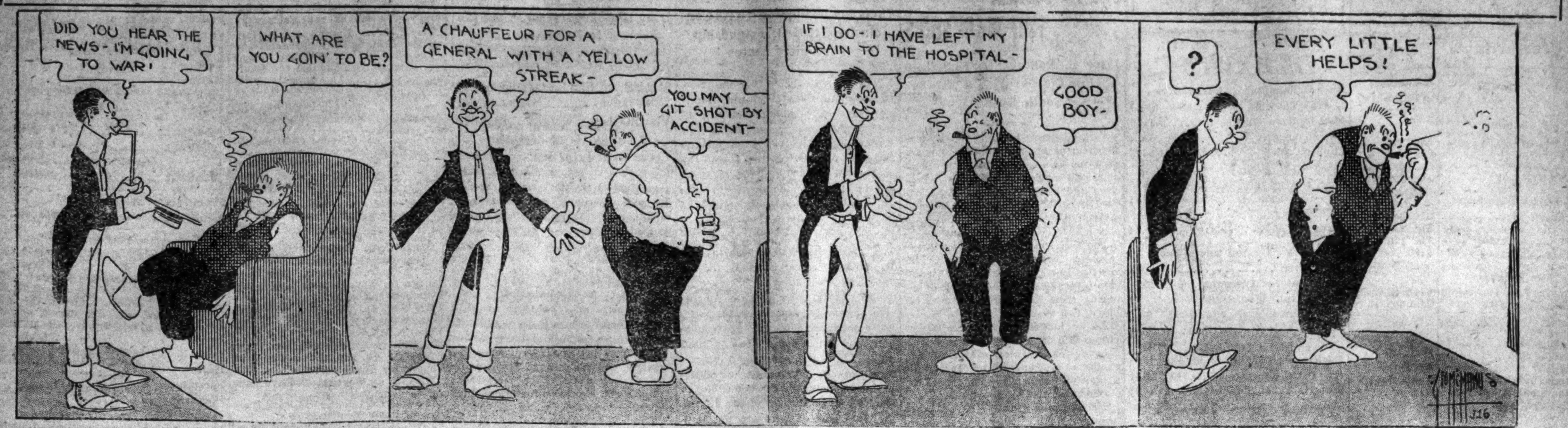
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


DID YOU HEAR THE NEWS - I'M GOING TO WAR!
WHAT ARE YOU GOIN' TO BE?
A CHAUFFEUR FOR A GENERAL WITH A YELLOW STREAK -
YOU MAY GIT SHOT BY ACCIDENT -
IF I DO - I HAVE LEFT MY BRAIN TO THE HOSPITAL -
GOOD BOY-
?
EVERY LITTLE HELPS!
G. McMANUS
J16

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Humor And Pathos Mixed In New York War Census

By A Woman Registrar

Humor and pathos mingled in the State military census, as must be expected when the human race is under consideration. In the two hours an evening during which I registered my fellow citizens and alien neighbors the great panorama of life spready itself before me, life in the large, life as it is lived by the great majority of men.

Though our registration center was located in a prosperous residential section, we drew from beyond its borders all the nations of the earth. Greek, barbarian and Scythian came to us to be entered on the list of the State. Here is a sample evening.

The first to come to me is an Italian. He has the soft brown eyes and musical voice that traditionally belong to his race. He has been in this country twenty-six years and speaks enough English so that he can answer the questions when they are translated from their academic language into plain United States.

Early in the census I learned not to stick too closely to the text in putting the questions. "Have you ever been employed in shipbuilding?" becomes "Have you ever worked on making boats?" and often further elucidation is required.

This son of Italy has five children under 16 and a wife, all of whom he supports by day's work "digging with a pick and shovel." His boss makes cement sidewalks, he says, but he doesn't know the boss's name or business address. All he knows is that there is such a person and that he issues pay for the work done with the pick and shovel. He has never been to school this gentle voiced Italian, and cannot read or write, but the children are all going to school and he negatives the suggestion that the oldest one will soon be able to help him support the others.

"No, no," he says, "they must go to school."

When I have made sure that the work with a pick and shovel has not resulted in his owning an automobile, a heavy truck, a draught horse, or even a mule, I write his name and he makes his mark, waveringly, with hands unaccustomed to wielding anything less heavy than a pick and shovel, and I send him away with his precious card and my profound respect, no less hearty for being unspoken.

Quiet Heroism

It makes one feel a little humble to rub up against quiet heroism like this. He is not a citizen, he has not even taken out first papers.

"I cannot, I have no time," he says apologetically.

There is time for nothing but hard work for a father of five children who works with a pick and shovel, but the children are American citizens, they are going to school, and who can say what will result from this heritage of steadfastness augmented by the power that comes with learning?

A little colored woman follows.

"I got such a stiff neck," she explains, "that I cain't turn my head."

But she rolls her eyes toward me and takes a real interest in the census.

"Never been to school but three weeks in my life; cain't even write my own name," she tells me when I inquire about her education.

That is one of the questions that I soon learned to simplify. Instead of asking "Have you ever attended elementary school?" as per instructions I say "Have you ever been to school?" "Elementary" is not included in the vocabularies of most of the people who come to our center. "No, ma'am;" they reply uncertainly, "just ordinary school."

This little colored woman with the stiff neck is a tobacco stripper by trade. And it's a good trade, she says; last week she made $9. But it's hard work. Yes, ma'am; it's hard work. But she can do almost anything she tries to do, no matter how hard it is. She can read, even though she can't write. She can even read writing. She'd like to know how to write, too. I suggest night school, but she says she's too tired to go to school after stripping tobacco all day, and I tell her I can quite understand that.

When I ask if she can sew, simplification of the question "Can you make garments?" she says she never tried, but she guesses she could. She can do almost anything she tries to do. I concede that she could no doubt learn very easily, but I shall have to write "no" to that question, as the State wants the names of women who have already learned, so that if we should need garments made for the hospitals or for any other purpose it could know whom to call upon.

Her face grows serious at this.

"Oh, I hope isn't going to come," she says. "I pray all the time that it won't."

I tell her that it is too late to hope for that now. War has come, and all she can do is to pray that it may end soon. She shakes her head as far as her stiff neck will allow and declares it has come because people are wicked. I agree heartily, though I have a feeling that if we sifted our thoughts to the bottom we would probably differ as to the distribution of responsibility.

An Unspoken Tragedy

The next who comes to my table is an Italian woman. She has lived here sixteen years and is an American citizen by virtue of having a husband who has been naturalised, but she speaks only Italian and has to bring a younger woman to interpret. She has five children and her life is spent in her home, but she does not know how to sew.

"She has to put out her own sewing," the interpreter tells me with open amusement at the question.

This is one of the unexpected things. We have an idea that the European women are skilful in needlework of all kinds, but of all the Italian women I registered none could sew.

After she goes with her card, on which she has made her mark, a sad eyed man comes. He was born in Germany, he says, and though he has lived here twenty-six years and has five children born in this country, he has never taken out even first papers. He has had no military training, not even in Germany, as he left there when he was only 15.

"And, of course, being an alien, you don't want to enlist in the United States army or navy or marine corps," I say.

He turns his sad eyes upon me, sad as only a German's eyes can be sad.

"Oh, I cannot," he replies. He hesitates a moment, then he adds despairingly: "It was only carelessness that I did not take my papers."

"And is it too late now?" I ask.

"Oh, yes," he says, "too late."

I give him his card, and as he goes I realise that I have been face to face with tragedy. I do not know wherein it lies, whether his heart is with his birthplace or with the birthplace of his children; but the tragedy is there, poignant and pathetic.

The next applicant is a young Armenian, very well dressed and intelligent, who has come with two women, apparently his sisters. It turns out that they are his wife and his mother-in-law, the first 17 and the other 34 years old. He has, or had, a mother and father in Armenia, to whom he sent money, but for three years he has not been able to get any word from them.

Two Italian men follow. One cannot speak English and the other has come to interpret for him. It is akin to the blind leading the blind, but by tortuous questioning we get through the paper of the one who cannot speak English and he goes thankfully away with his card.

The interpreter starts on his own registration and the difficulties begin to increase. It is harder for him to answer for himself than for his friend, and when it comes to the questions about military service we seem to have reached a deadlock. He does not know what I mean, and I am on the point of sendng out for some one to interpret for the interpreter when our policeman looks in.

Policeman As Interpreter

He is almost as good looking and quite as nice as Cinderella's policeman in Barrie's play, and he looks in upon us every so often just to make sure that we are all right. He leans his tall form against the door casing and joins the catechism.

"Soldat?" he inquires, in clarion tones. "Was you soldat in Italy?"

The man looks more and more bewildered.

"Gendarme?" our policeman inquires, still louder. The man brightens.

"Gendarme," he repeates eagerly. "Yes, in Italy."

"How long ago did you enlist?" I ask, with simulated hopefulness, though I know he won't understand. He justifies my intelligence rather than my hopes but again the policeman comes to the rescue.

"How old was you when you was gendarme in Italy?" he inquires, bending his tall form over the seated man. The question goes home, thanks possibly to the vigor with which it is put, and again the man's eyes light up. We find out that he enlisted in the gendarmerie at 19 and left at 21, and he gets his identification card and goes off.

As he has no naturalisation papers he does not need a militia notification slip, so I am spared the pain of trying to explain to him that it does not mean what it says, as I must do to the citizens who come within the age to be drafted for militia service.

"This slip is to notify you that you are subject to a call for militia service," I tell "all males between 18 and 45 years of age who are citizens or who have taken out their first papers." "But you need not file your claim to exemption at the County Clerk's office, as it tells you to do. You needn't do anything about it at all. If you are called, then is the time to file your claim."

Some of them are inclined to be sarcastic at this juncture, and it is hard not to agree heartily with them. There is something singularly uninspiring about this procedure. It gives one a feeling of personal inefficiency that the circumstances do not in any way justify.

Autos Arouse Mirth

There is singularly little critism, however. The most prominent characteristics displayed by those who come to register are docility and a cordial spirit of co-operation. Some of the questions are puzzling, and the one about the possession of an automobile frequently arouses mirth. I soon learned to approach that in a jocular manner.

"I suppose you own an automobile?" I inquire roguishly of the kindly negro woman who has just told me that she supports herself and two children by going out by the day.

"No, ma'am," she declares. "I don't own nothin'. Nothin' at all. And I'm scared of automobiles more'n anything in the world."

It is interesting to see how the negro women differ from the Italians in the frequency with which they go out to work. Of all the Italian women I have registered not one has done any work outside of her home and not one has done any work at home to earn money. Their husbands supported them. Among the colored women, even those who have husbands alive and working, the exception is the woman who stays at home or fails to add to the family income by taking washing into her own domicile.

In spite of the undercurrent of pathos, the general effect of taking the census is heartening. How can there be anything but optimism about the country when so much unspoken and probably unconscious heroism exists?

For my own part I feel that even if the information I have collected with so much labor is to be valueless to the State, as some say; even if its ultimate destiny is only to enrich the dusty archives, as others declare, for me the time has been well spent. If the evenings I have given to the work have brought me no financial return they have yielded a rich harvest of increased understanding and heartfelt admiration for the courage and self-respecting spirit of my fellow men and women.

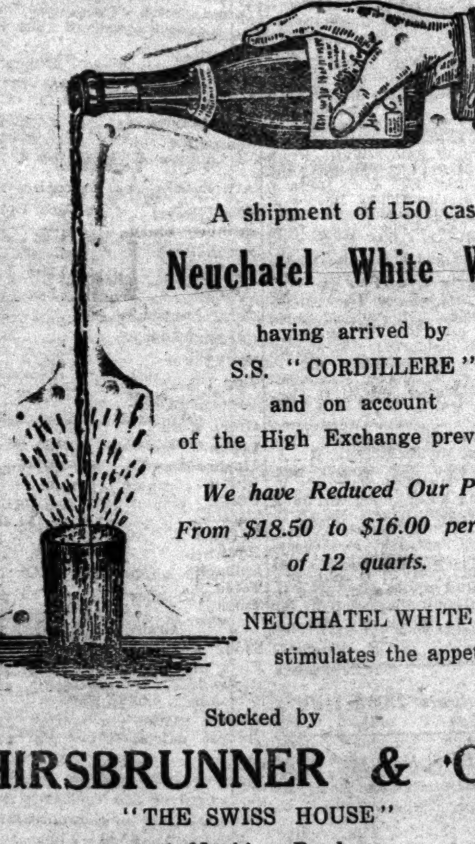
Telling Why We Fight And Why We're Sure We're Right

(Continued from Page 6)

ness organisations, has been asked by the committee to give a day or a session to patriotism. The Grand Masters of the Masonic order have been asked to issue a letter to all the thousands of lodges in the country asking each to hold a lodge meeting on the national needs. The Loyal Order of Moose has turned its forthcoming annual convention at Pittsburg in July into a great patriotic demonstration, with eminent speakers.

The truth is that "to inform, to arouse, and to act together" is an absolute necessity, just as much as the campaign for the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan. The American people are patriotic to the backbone. What they want to know, what they have a right to know, is how and why their patriotism is specially in demand today.

They must realise the tremendous preparations and sacrifices of every sort that must be made if the republic is to remain secure. Whoever helps to make his neighbor feel that the war is a great national crisis, demanding not only loyalty but work and suffering, is helping to build a wall against German armies and German autocracy.



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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 14, 1917

Monarchy Forever Dead In China, Declares Hioki

FOLLOWING is the second and concluding installment of the remarkable article on recent events in China from the pen of Mr. E. Hioki, formerly Japanese Minister to Peking, translated from the Taiyo:

"It has been almost universally recognised in China that it is next to impossible to govern China according to the provisions of the Nanking Constitution. The Government was handicapped by Parliament, for the latter seemed to think it their duty to stand in the path of the Government at every turn. Both were on cat-and-dog terms. The result of it all was the rupture between President and Premier as already stated. Among the military governors who waxed wroth at the President's arbitrary conduct and threatened to make a military seizure of Peking, the famous General Chang Hsun might be regarded as representative. The indignant military governors, simultaneously with the declaration of independence, assembled in Tientsin, established a provisional government, recommended Hsu Shi-chang to the post of generalissimo, and made a strong demonstration against Peking.

"Whereon President Li was scorely afraid, so much so that a rumor said at one time that he wished to resign his post. Anyhow he now learned his weak points, and appealed to General Chang Hsun to effect a peaceful arbitration between Peking and Tientsin. Chang Hsun at once came to Peking. He was accompanied by his troops which had earned the unsavory reputation of being frightfully valorous and unscrupulous. His entry into the capital, therefore, caused great terrorism among the people, and General Chang Hsun became the virtual master of Peking. Thus equipped, Chang Hsun began negotiations with the President. Among other conditions he insisted that Parliament be dissolved. But Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the provisional Premier, refused to endorse the order of dissolution, and resigned. The President tried to persuade other Ministers to become Premier for the purpose of signing the dissolution order, but none would aquiesce till at last the President brought out Mr. Kiang Chao-chung who held a position something like commander of the military police, under the Ching regime. He had much influence before, but now he was no more than a figurehead. He was far from a statesman, though he was a good-natured man.

"General Chang Hsun stated other conditions, and they were evidently accepted by the President. The independence declared by the military governors was repealed, the military forces were disarmed and the matter was thus brought to an end. But the work of forming a new Cabinet did not progress with as much satisfaction as could be desired. The choice of men was not quite happy. Mr. Li Ching-hsi, who was recommended as Premier, had not the best qualification for becoming Premier of China at such a critical time. Consequently great difficulty was experienced in completing the work of Cabinet-making. Much time was allowed to pass. Meantime Chang Hsun conceived the old idea of restoring the Manchu rule. He sought the approval of other military governors, but they refused. His residence in Peking, however, told him that he was the hero of the day, and he was foolish enough to think that with his power he could do anything under the sun. So puffed up was he that, being a simple-minded man, he had the intrepidity to carry out the ceremony of restoration of the Manchu regime.

"This monarch-restoration plan was discussed a great deal in Japan and was also advocated by a certain number of Chinese. When the whole of China was in a chaotic state over Yuan Shih-k'ai's monarchy movement, I thought that a monarchical regime might possibly serve to effect the unity of the Chinese people, and I called on many Chinese, both official and civilian, studying their opinion. To my surprise I found that they were all unanimous in ridiculing the idea of restoring China to the Manchu monarch. Manchurians were aliens to the Chinese people, so that the latter would sooner be ruled by Emperor Yuan than the ex-monarch of the Ching dynasty. At first I could not quite understand their meaning, but when I doffed the Japanese way of thinking and considered the question from a Chinese point of view, I discovered my error.

"Of course there is room to doubt the sincerity of this opinion, for the Chinese are given to opportunistic ideas, ever prone to side with the powerful. When I got the first report of Chang Hsun's attempt at restoration of the monarchy, I doubted it, and said to a Japanese press representative that I did not believe in the success of Chang's attempt for the three following reasons:

"First, the Chinese people in general would never approve of the return of the Manchu monarchy. Secondly, the Republican government has not been given a thorough trial. Thirdly, it would be running counter to the world tendency for China to hark back to monarchy, seeing that the Russian monarchy has been destroyed and the world tends in the direction of republicanism.

"However powerful General Chang Hsun was in Peking, he was certainly over-estimating his power to think that his voice would carry authority throughout the provinces of China. Just as I had thought, Chang's declaration of establishment of monarchy had produced no effect except in Peking, and his game brought not only no credit to himself but involved the former monarch in no little embarrassment. After all, General Chang Hsun is a rough and ready soldier without much foresight or learning. No wonder he made a mess of things.

"That Chang's monarchy attempt was a complete failure was beautifully demonstrated. No sooner did Tuan declare his hostility to Chang Hsun in the cause of republicanism than nearly all the military governors came to Tuan's side, treating Chang Hsun as the common enemy of the Republic. Thereon Chang Hsun changed his tactics and shrank into obscurity. This again seems inexplicably strange to the Japanese. Apart from the folly or otherwise of his monarchy plan, should not one in his position have fought a little for his cause? Without shedding so much as a drop of blood he shrank away directly he knew that other governors stood in his path. Is is not regrettable for the Republic that a man who is universally regarded as a model of China's old warriors should have proved so cowardly as this?

"A later report brought us the news of some fighting between the forces of General Chang and of General Tuan, but it was obviously only a collision between soldiers, and meant no determined will on the part of Chang Hsun. True to expectations, Chang had promptly run into a foreign legation for personal safety. Alas, could we not find a single brave general in all China?

"Reports subsequently received (up to July 17) show a state of affairs which is far from reassuring for the peace of China. General Tuan entered Peking as victor on the 14th, and President Li, who had lain concealed in the Japanese Legation, returned to his own house on the same day, telegraphing to all the provincial governors his final resignation. But Feng Kuo-chang, the Vice-President who was acclaimed President of China at Nanking, refused to come up to Peking. Besides, there is said to be an unmistakable sign of sentimental friction between Feng and Tuan who is the man of real power just now. The members of the Kuomintang, who have never ceased their anti-Government barkings from their security in the Shanghai Foreign Settlement, grew more irate than ever against General Tuan as the author of dissolution of Parliament. Meanwhile the conditions in provincial districts are far from pacific. In Canton, Suncheng, Kirin and other districts unseemly wranglings for power are being waged. Little political wars seem to exist all over China. If at such a time the two heroes of the day, Feng and Tuan, should fall out and fight, it would indeed be a most deplorable thing not only for China and the Orient, but for the whole world.

"From this farrago of chaotic events emerges one thing that is fairly certain, and it is that the monarchy problem in China has received a death blow. With all his personal influence and statesmanly resources the late Yuan Shih-k'ai failed to restore a monarchical rule, and it is now almost conclusively proved that monarchical rule has no reason for existence in China. At the same time it is no less certain that China can never be ruled according to the principles of democracy embodied in the Nanking Constitution; which is amply proved by the various political emergencies that have since arisen.

"So China today demands a special kind of Republican rule suitable for her peculiar national characteristics. It is not easy to find all at once the thing that fits China to a nicety. It can only come to China in course of evolution. Meanwhile the Chinese should be patient, and endeavor to solve their national problems by steady toiling. They are particularly advised against the suicidal folly of quarreling among themselves for petty personal gains. One thing is certain, that the possibilities of despotic rule are wellnigh annihilated. The world tendency shows that democracy will triumph.

"There is one thing which I particularly deplore for the sake of Chinese politicians and that is the common practice among them of running into foreign settlements at the least provocation. They first ensure their personal safety and in their secure position give vent to the most libelous criticism of their country's administration or their political adversaries. This is nothing short of rank cowardice. If they are to champion the cause of honorable government, they should themselves be honorable in fighting. How could their patriotic propaganda produce any effect when they preach it in a way which no real patriot will adopt?

"China after Chang's fall is practically in the hands of three men: Tuan Chi-jui, Feng Kuo-chang, and Hsu Shih-chang. On their united co-operation or divided competition will depend the unity or disintegration of the Chinese Republic.

"Some people may allege that there is not a great man in China whom you can trust with important affairs of the state, as is evidenced by the conduct of men like President Li, General Chang Hsun, Wang Shih-chen, Kiang Chao-chung and others.

"It is again said that the Chinese have no talent congenitally for social and political organisation, because they are crass individualists, opportunistic, and very suspicious in character. There seems to be some truth in such allegations. It cannot be denied that the Chinese in general are extremely self-seeking. Altruism has no place in the Chinese mind. If they are at all altruistic, it will be within the bounds compatible with the interests of Number One. The Chinese have been groaning for ages under the yoke of misgovernment, and that has reduced their public spirit to the freezing point. They will not make self-sacrifice unless they are compelled to. It is impossible to expect from such people their initiative endeavors for the cause of their own society or state. This characteristic has naturally made them opportunistic worshippers of the powerful.

"They argue from their egoistic principles that it is not to their interest to resist the power of the strong. Therefore, no matter what their personal opinion or principle be, they will ever side with the most powerful when it comes to the practical test of deciding between two issues.

"To cite an instance. When Yuan Shih-k'ai carried out his monarchy plan, a number of influential men presented to 'His Majesty' a message of congratulation. At the head of the eulogists was Mr. Tsai Ao who afterward raised a banner of anti-Yuan rebellion in Yunnan. Kiang Chao-chung and Wang Shih-chen were alike guilty of flagrant double-dealing in the recent political campaign. It is no uncommon spectacle to see one and the same person setting up now as a Monarchist, then as a Republican. He may be a pro-German today and a pro-American tomorrow. A certain leader of the Kuomintang was a vehement anti-Japanese agitator once, but during his anti-Yuan struggle, he turned into a strong pro-Japanese propagandist. What can his attitude be today?

"This Chinese opportunism naturally nurses a suspectful temperament. Because they do not act according to their own opinion or principle they do not trust one another; so they ever remain suspectful of other persons' minds and conduct.

"These are among the most common foibles of the ordinary Chinese people, but I make no doubt and sincerely hope that big men like Tuan, Feng and Hsu have high ideals and patriotism enough to lay aside trivial motives and render their co-operative endeavors in the interest of their country. The best thing they can do at this national crisis is to proclaim to the world their patriotic willingness to work in harmonious unity for their country's good.

"The world is in a chaotic state. China's condition has been stated. Japan alone stands intact. In a growing degree the world concedes to us the position of leader of the Orient. At such a time Japan's duties are obvious. She must be unerring in the estimation of the world's situation, wise in determining her course of conduct, and ready for action, if emergencies should call for it."

Telling Why We Fight And Why We're Sure We're Right

By Albert Bushnell Hart

Professor of History at Harvard University, Chairman of the Committee on Patriotism Through Education of the National Security League.

Why is the United States at war? Why are our sons crossing the sea to that frightful boiling lava crater of western France? Why are millions of men to be placed under arms at a cost of billions of money? Was Tolstoy right in his theory that men have no more sense and purpose in going to war than so many ants straggling across a sand heap? Are our enemies justified in charging us with the same motives of self-interest and the abasement of other nations which animated themselves? Are we really at war for conquest or seizure of the means of commerce or defence against aggressions that have not been made or is it a "dollar war" of bankers and munition makers?

We, here on the ground, know how little truth there is in these charges of a war of greed. We are aware that President Wilson phrased the nation's beliefs when he said that it is a war of self-defence and of the defence of free government in the world. National sentiment is a far stronger factor than material interest. We believe that we are battling for principles, for political morality, for freedom, for government by the people.

Nevertheless the how and the why and the whither still perplex a patriotic people. We lived neutral through two and a half years of continuous cyclone—why not till the end of the great war? We have got on safely for half a century with a little old sample unarmored army. Why may not that army continue naked and not ashamed? The people of the United States are not yet well informed or completely aroused to the real state of the world and especially of our own country. It is time to wake up, America!

If the American people need stirring up, and testimonials from all over the country prove that they do need something different, it is because the official machinery of the Government has been devoted to other tasks. Many of the State Governors have thrown themselves into the work with power and conviction, and have organised one or another form of State board. An example is the very efficient organisation in New York State, which has been placed by Gov. Whitman under the supervision of President MacCracken of Vassar College.

As time goes on the country will very likely develop a class of war Governors like the galaxy of the civil war—Andrew of Massachusetts, Morton of Indiana, Yates of Illinois, Hartranft of Pennsylvania and the rest. So far, however, the Governors and the State executive officials have been compelled to give most of their attention to the first necessity of getting the State militia under way.

Public And Private Efforts

In Washington Congress is far more active than the country at large admits. Its genuine patriotism is proved by the swift passage of the declaration of war and the loan bill and the comparatively rapid progress of the military bill, which after a debate of a few weeks overturned the traditions of a century.

Amid the swirl and heaving of the preparations directed by the departments at Washington begins to emerge a distinct official purpose to stir up the country. We hardly realise that the conduct of the war is at present in the hands of a defence council composed of six members of the Cabinet, surrounded by a network of expert councils, committees and advisers. In the midst of this array of good advice the most serious decisions are finally taken up by the heads of the departments individually, acting under this high pressure.

Six million dollars have been appropriated for publicity and a special committee will shortly be designated on that subject to work in conjunction with the Bureau of Public Information. A somewhat similar campaign of publicity in England, which cost a million pounds, appears to have been directed chiefly to advertising by which every variety of appeal was directed at the public eye, the public curiosity and the public conscience. In addition, there is always the "primum mobile" of the Federal Government, the electric battery of authority, the mainspring of the national clock—the President: who, however, acts on the public chiefly by public addresses, and is supposed to leave direct executive decisions to the responsible Cabinet Ministers.

The duty of bringing the people to realise the situation, a duty which State governments omit and the national Government is only getting ready to do, has already been attempted by a large number and great variety of private organisations of men and women. The first on the ground were the peace societies, whose position for years past appears to have been like that of the nursemaid who firmly announced that she would expect as wages "Four dollars with Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and five dollars without." The peace soothing syrup has lost its effect since war actually broke out: for flutes are not in it against fifes.

The place of that agitation has been taken first of all by the relief societies, of which the Red Cross is the strongest, the worthiest and ought to swallow up a multitude of weak or local societies. Wherever the Red Cross goes, wherever it pleads for that succor which may keep the breath of life in our own boys its noble cause is an appeal to the highest spirit of the nation. The Red Cross is an uplift.

Patriotism From Education

Next comes an uncatalogued list of local and national societies which have more or less clearly before them the object "to inform and arouse." What they most need at the moment is to become acquainted with each other's work, to keep out of each other's way, to correlate their efforts. There may be first and last fifty such societies, organised by cities, by States and in many cases on a national basis. Some of them, such as the Navy League, have active branches distributed throughout the Union.

Among the unofficial agencies one of the strongest is the National Security League, which was organised in 1914 by a small group of men who were alive to the necessity of preparing the United States for great dangers. It speedily made universal military training its main object, and gradually pushed its membership up to over 100,000, with 280 branches scattered through the Union. The country was apathetic on preparation of any kind, and very suspicious of anything resembling the universal military system of continental Powers. As late as the end of 1916 Congress was unwilling to pass any bill looking in that direction.

Among the influences brought to bear to convince Congress and the country that the time had come to make a real modern army was a great meeting arranged by the league under the name Congress of Constructive Patriotism, held in January, 1917, in Washington, right on the firing line. More than 2,000 people were in attendance, and speeches made by Elihu Root and others gave a live keynote to the meeting.

One session was devoted to the report of a committee on patriotism through education, the purpose of which was to see what could be done toward bringing the message of national protection home to the broadly dispersed American people. Of the 200 educators and others who accepted membership in this committee about seventy took part in discussions which resulted in the framing of a report which outlined a variety of ways in which the public could be reached, such as co-operation with other agencies, direct aid to education, public discussions and a system of nationwide lectures and addresses. This report, put into final form by an executive committee of five, of which the writer was chairman, was sent out widely by the league and helped to form public opinion.

In May, 1917, another conference of about fifty men and women was held in New York, the results of which were summed up in a printed "Outline of a Plan for Public Addresses and Lectures," since that field seemed the most promising for the efforts of the league. In its analysis of the subject matter for a campaign of agitation on the present war, four subjects were set forth to be dealt with if possible in every address or series of addresses delivered under the auspices of the committee. These topics are the milk of the cocoanut, the essence of the whole plan.

Four Essential Topics

1. Why are foreign countries, and why is the United States now at war?
2. Universal military and naval training and preparations for making that training available to protect American ideals and interests.
3. Description of modern warfare, as defining the immediate task of the American people.
4. Personal and national efficiency in production, industry and government essential as war measures and necessary after the war for national development.

The whole force and energy of this plan consists in reaching through spoken addresses those who are not much affected by printed matter, and to fortify those who do read and ponder on their reading. It may all be summed up in the war cry, "To inform and to arouse."

The country sorely needs clear, definite, authentic information on the situation of the world and our own position as a belligerent Power. It equally needs to be aroused to the absolute necessity of organising our men, materials and Government in such a way as to meet the terrifically concentrated force of our great enemy, Germany.

This work is now in hand under direction of the committee on patriotism through education, which has now been enlarged to eight members, including representatives from the various parts of the country and standing for various creeds and types of social organisation. The full membership of the committee now is: Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the University of Chicago; Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis, president of the National Council of Women; Henry J. Allen, editor of the Wichita, Kan., Beacon; Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution; S. Stanwood Menken, chairman of the executive committee of the National Security League; Prof. Thomas F. Moran of Purdue University; Calvin W. Rice, secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and myself.

The committee is preparing a little book to be issued in a few weeks under the title "Wake Up, America! A Handbook for Speakers, Readers and Writers." This printed book is intended to be a lively factor in the campaign "to inform and to arouse."

Two Important Meetings

The half way house on the road "to inform and to arouse" is obviously a meeting of the people who are to do the informing and arousing. Hence the committee has called two conferences for the week of July 2 to 7. The place of meeting is Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y., well known as the midpoint between East and West; a place which the ungodly have long since ceased to call "Chaw-talk-way;" one of the few spots in the United States free from the ticker, the elevated road and the cabaret.

The first of these meetings is the speakers' training camp for education in patriotic service. Here those who are interested in the campaign will have an opportunity to meet each other and to talk over the best way of doing the job. The other is a conference of all organisations engaged in education for patriotic service, intended to bring about co-operation among the many societies. They will carry into effect the spirit of unity and thus will change the slogan of the movement to: "To inform, to arouse and to act together."

For both groups many distinguished speakers will make addresses, including Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, George Creel, director of the new Government Bureau of Public Information; Dr. Franklin H. Martin of Chicago, head of the medical division of the Council of National Defence; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, President Bryan of Colgate University, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Harry E. Fosdick of Union Theological Seminary, Mrs. George T. Guernsey, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and others. There will be daily spirited addresses and numerous conferences and smaller meetings.

From these meetings and this organisation of a committee of national range, backed up by the powerful National Security League, there must issue a vigorous and workable plan for extending throughout the Union the idea of "Wake up America!" Every national, State or local convention of fraternities, of religious societies or denominations, of women's societies, of labor unions, of professional, scientific and busi-

(Continued on Page 7)

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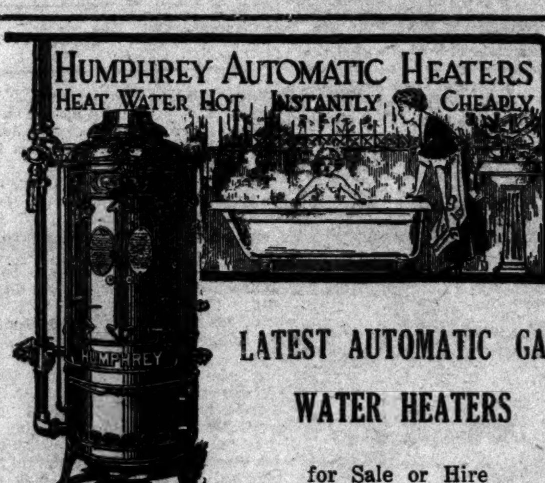

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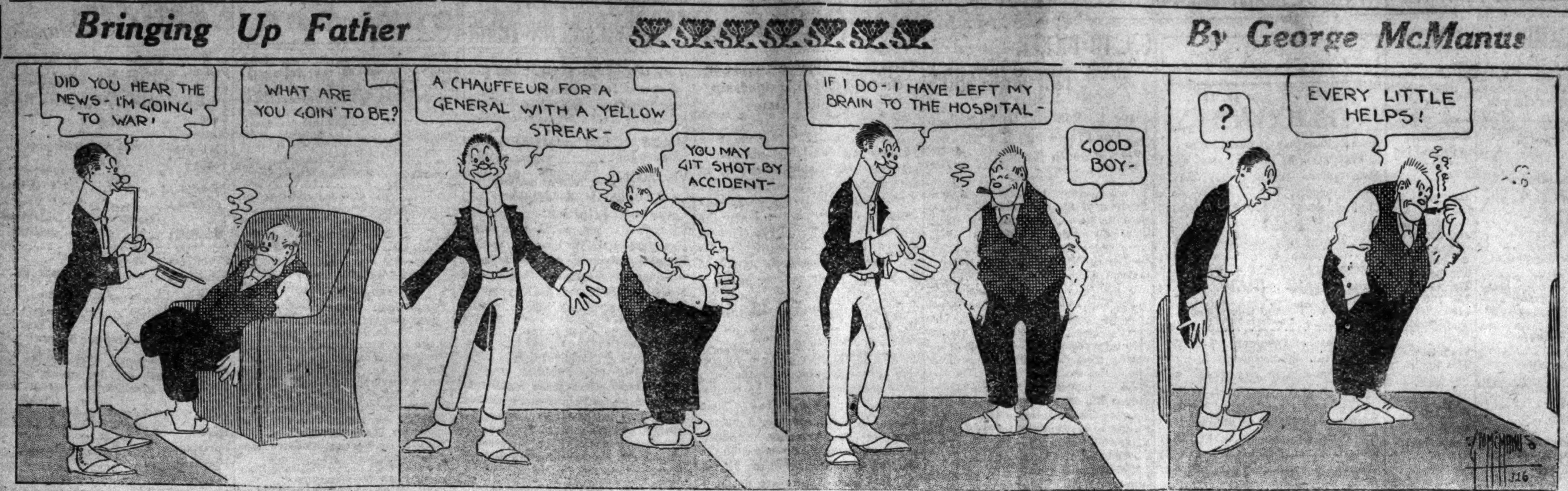

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

DID YOU HEAR THE NEWS - I'M GOING TO WAR!
WHAT ARE YOU GOIN' TO BE?
A CHAUFFEUR FOR A GENERAL WITH A YELLOW STREAK -
YOU MAY GIT SHOT BY ACCIDENT -
IF I DO - I HAVE LEFT MY BRAIN TO THE HOSPITAL -
GOOD BOY -
?
EVERY LITTLE HELPS!
McMANUS
J16

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Humor And Pathos Mixed In New York War Census

By A Woman Registrar

Humor and pathos mingled in the State military census, as must be expected when the human race is under consideration. In the two hours an evening during which I registered my fellow citizens and alien neighbors the great panorama of life spready itself before me, life in the large, life as it is lived by the great majority of men.

Though our registration center was located in a prosperous residential section, we drew from beyond its borders all the nations of the earth. Greek, barbarian and Scythian came to us to be entered on the list of the State. Here is a sample evening.

The first to come to me is an Italian. He has the soft brown eyes and musical voice that traditionally belong to his race. He has been in this country twenty-six years and speaks enough English so that he can answer the questions when they are translated from their academic language into plain United States.

Early in the census I learned not to stick too closely to the text in putting the questions. "Have you ever been employed in shipbuilding?" becomes "Have you ever worked on making boats?" and often further elucidation is required.

This son of Italy has five children under 16 and a wife, all of whom he supports by day's work "digging with a pick and shovel." His boss makes cement sidewalks, he says, but he doesn't know the boss's name or business address. All he knows is that there is such a person and that he issues pay for the work done with the pick and shovel. He has never been to school this gentle voiced Italian, and cannot read or write, but the children are all going to school and he negatives the suggestion that the oldest one will soon be able to help him support the others.

"No, no," he says, "they must go to school."

When I have made sure that the work with a pick and shovel has not resulted in his owning an automobile, a heavy truck, a draught horse, or even a mule, I write his name and he makes his mark, waveringly, with hands unaccustomed to wielding anything less heavy than a pick and shovel, and I send him away with his precious card and my profound respect, no less hearty for being unspoken.

Quiet Heroism

It makes one feel a little humble to rub up against quiet heroism like this. He is not a citizen, he has not even taken out first papers.

"I cannot, I have no time," he says apologetically.

There is time for nothing but hard work for a father of five children who works with a pick and shovel, but the children are American citizens, they are going to school, and who can say what will result from this heritage of steadfastness augmented by the power that comes with learning?

A little colored woman follows.

"I got such a stiff neck," she explains, "that I cain't turn my head."

But she rolls her eyes toward me and takes a real interest in the census.

"Never been to school but three weeks in my life; cain't even write my own name," she tells me when I inquire about her education.

That is one of the questions that I soon learned to simplify. Instead of asking "Have you ever attended elementary school?" as per instructions I say "Have you ever been to school?" "Elementary" is not included in the vocabularies of most of the people who come to our center. "No, ma'am;" they reply uncertainly, "just ordinary school."

This little colored woman with the stiff neck is a tobacco stripper by trade. And it's a good trade, she says; last week she made $9. But it's hard work. Yes, ma'am; it's hard work. But she can do almost anything she tries to do, no matter how hard it is. She can read, even though she can't write. She can even read writing. She'd like to know how to write, too. I suggest night school, but she says she's too tired to go to school after stripping tobacco all day, and I tell her I can quite understand that.

When I ask if she can sew, simplification of the question "Can you make garments?" she says she never tried, but she guesses she could. She can do almost anything she tries to do. I concede that she could no doubt learn very easily, but I shall have to write "no" to that question, as the State wants the names of women who have already learned, so that if we should need garments made for the hospitals or for any other purpose it could know whom to call upon.

Her face grows serious at this.

"Oh, I hope isn't going to come," she says. "I pray all the time that it won't."

I tell her that it is too late to hope for that now. War has come, and all she can do is to pray that it may end soon. She shakes her head as far as her stiff neck will allow and declares it has come because people are wicked. I agree heartily, though I have a feeling that if we sifted our thoughts to the bottom we would probably differ as to the distribution of responsibility.

An Unspoken Tragedy

The next who comes to my table is an Italian woman. She has lived here sixteen years and is an American citizen by virtue of having a husband who has been naturalised, but she speaks only Italian and has to bring a younger woman to interpret. She has five children and her life is spent in her home, but she does not know how to sew.

"She has to put out her own sewing," the interpreter tells me with open amusement at the question.

This is one of the unexpected things. We have an idea that the European women are skilful in needlework of all kinds, but of all the Italian women I registered none could sew.

After she goes with her card, on which she has made her mark, a sad eyed man comes. He was born in Germany, he says, and though he has lived here twenty-six years and has five children born in this country, he has never taken out even first papers. He has had no military training, not even in Germany, as he left there when he was only 15.

"And, of course, being an alien, you don't want to enlist in the United States army or navy or marine corps," I say.

He turns his sad eyes upon me, sad as only a German's eyes can be sad.

"Oh, I cannot," he replies. He hesitates a moment, then he adds despairingly: "It was only carelessness that I did not take my papers."

"And is it too late now?" I ask.

"Oh, yes," he says, "too late."

I give him his card, and as he goes I realise that I have been face to face with tragedy. I do not know wherein it lies, whether his heart is with his birthplace or with the birthplace of his children; but the tragedy is there, poignant and pathetic.

The next applicant is a young Armenian, very well dressed and intelligent, who has come with two women, apparently his sisters. It turns out that they are his wife and his mother-in-law, the first 17 and the other 34 years old. He has, or had, a mother and father in Armenia, to whom he sent money, but for three years he has not been able to get any word from them.

Two Italian men follow. One cannot speak English and the other has come to interpret for him. It is akin to the blind leading the blind, but by tortuous questioning we get through the paper of the one who cannot speak English and he goes thankfully away with his card.

The interpreter starts on his own registration and the difficulties begin to increase. It is harder for him to answer for himself than for his friend, and when it comes to the questions about military service we seem to have reached a deadlock. He does not know what I mean, and I am on the point of sendng out for some one to interpret for the interpreter when our policeman looks in.

Policeman As Interpreter

He is almost as good looking and quite as nice as Cinderella's policeman in Barrie's play, and he looks in upon us every so often just to make sure that we are all right. He leans his tall form against the door casing and joins the catechism.

"Soldat?" he inquires, in clarion tones. "Was you soldat in Italy?"

The man looks more and more bewildered.

"Gendarme?" our policeman inquires, still louder. The man brightens.

"Gendarme," he repeates eagerly. "Yes, in Italy."

"How long ago did you enlist?" I ask, with simulated hopefulness, though I know he won't understand. He justifies my intelligence rather than my hopes but again the policeman comes to the rescue.

"How old was you when you was gendarme in Italy?" he inquires, bending his tall form over the seated man. The question goes home, thanks possibly to the vigor with which it is put, and again the man's eyes light up. We find out that he enlisted in the gendarmerie at 19 and left at 21, and he gets his identification card and goes off.

As he has no naturalisation papers he does not need a militia notification slip, so I am spared the pain of trying to explain to him that it does not mean what it says, as I must do to the citizens who come within the age to be drafted for militia service.

"This slip is to notify you that you are subject to a call for militia service," I tell "all males between 18 and 45 years of age who are citizens or who have taken out their first papers." "But you need not file your claim to exemption at the County Clerk's office, as it tells you to do. You needn't do anything about it at all. If you are called, then is the time to file your claim."

Some of them are inclined to be sarcastic at this juncture, and it is hard not to agree heartily with them. There is something singularly uninspiring about this procedure. It gives one a feeling of personal inefficiency that the circumstances do not in any way justify.

Autos Arouse Mirth

There is singularly little critism, however. The most prominent characteristics displayed by those who come to register are docility and a cordial spirit of co-operation. Some of the questions are puzzling, and the one about the possession of an automobile frequently arouses mirth. I soon learned to approach that in a jocular manner.

"I suppose you own an automobile?" I inquire roguishly of the kindly negro woman who has just told me that she supports herself and two children by going out by the day.

"No, ma'am," she declares. "I don't own nothin'. Nothin' at all. And I'm scared of automobiles more'n anything in the world."

It is interesting to see how the negro women differ from the Italians in the frequency with which they go out to work. Of all the Italian women I have registered not one has done any work outside of her home and not one has done any work at home to earn money. Their husbands supported them. Among the colored women, even those who have husbands alive and working, the exception is the woman who stays at home or fails to add to the family income by taking washing into her own domicile.

In spite of the undercurrent of pathos, the general effect of taking the census is heartening. How can there be anything but optimism about the country when so much unspoken and probably unconscious heroism exists?

For my own part I feel that even if the information I have collected with so much labor is to be valueless to the State, as some say; even if its ultimate destiny is only to enrich the dusty archives, as others declare, for me the time has been well spent. If the evenings I have given to the work have brought me no financial return they have yielded a rich harvest of increased understanding and heartfelt admiration for the courage and self-respecting spirit of my fellow men and women.

Telling Why We Fight And Why We're Sure We're Right

(Continued from Page 6)

ness organisations, has been asked by the committee to give a day or a session to patriotism. The Grand Masters of the Masonic order have been asked to issue a letter to all the thousands of lodges in the country asking each to hold a lodge meeting on the national needs. The Loyal Order of Moose has turned its forthcoming annual convention at Pittsburg in July into a great patriotic demonstration, with eminent speakers.

The truth is that "to inform, to arouse, and to act together" is an absolute necessity, just as much as the campaign for the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan. The American people are patriotic to the backbone. What they want to know, what they have a right to know, is how and why their patriotism is specially in demand today.

They must realise the tremendous preparations and sacrifices of every sort that must be made if the republic is to remain secure. Whoever helps to make his neighbor feel that the war is a great national crisis, demanding not only loyalty but work and suffering, is helping to build a wall against German armies and German autocracy.

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Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtsze	$190
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 305 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref Indo-China Def	Tls. 100
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 47 S.
Kochien	Tls. 36
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.45 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$118 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83½ B.
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Shanghai Land	Tls. 77½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 93
International Pref.	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
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Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 100
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S'hai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 220

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 13, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 97⅞=Tls. 1.02 @ 72.6=Mex.	$1.40
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.3875
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1805
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/⅛=Tls.	4.94
exch. @ 72.6=Mex.	$6.81
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42 1/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅞
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/⅜
London	Demand	4/1⅞
India (nominal)	T.T.	300
Paris	T.T.	560
Paris	Demand	560½
New York	T.T.	96⅝
New York	Demand	96⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	67½
Japan	T.T.	53
Batavia	T.T.	229½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/2⅜
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/2½
London	4m-s. Cdts.	4/2⅝
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/3
Paris	4 m-s.	576½
New York	4 m-s.	100

Customs House Exchange Rates For August

Hk. Tls. 4.63 @ 3/10 9/16 £1
„ 1 @ 533⅓ = Francs 5.94
„ 1 No quotation Marks† 4.85
„ 0.97 @ 92⅞ Gold $1
„ 1 @ 55⅝ Yen 2.00
„ 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.25
„ 1 @ 480* Roubles $5.35
„ 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 13, 1917.

Official

Langkats Tls. 14.75
Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.50 October
Java Consolidated Tls. 19.00
Ziangbees Tls. 5.10

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 11.—Today's Rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation first latex crepe:
Spot: 2s. 6d. Buyers.
October to December: 2s. 7¼d. Value.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, August 10:
Spot: 2s. 6d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 7½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 10 was 75 tons and for August 11 was 75 tons."

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U.S. TO DICKER FOR MAIL SHIPS

Jesse S. Roberts To Negotiate For Line From S. F. To South America

Authorisation from the Postoffice Department in Washington to negotiate for the establishment of a regular mail service between San Francisco and South American ports has been received by Jesse. S. Roberts, division superintendent of the railway mail service in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Examiner says: Under the orders Roberts is instructed to negotiate with local steamship companies for the purpose of inducing them to inaugurate a direct line of fast steamers.

As an inducement Roberts is empowered to offer a mail contract with a bonus for fast service of a subsidy similar to that enjoyed by the Oceanic Steamship Company, which carries the Government mail to Australia.

Simultaneously with the order to negotiate for a direct line of steamers to South America, Roberts was notified that Government mail contracts amounting to many millions of dollars a year will be awarded local shipping firms, on October 1, for the carrying of trans-Pacific and Hawaiian mail.

For the first time, the details of the contracts will be arranged here, Superintendent Roberts being given authority to decide whether the steamship lines will be paid a flat rate for mail carried for a single trip, or round trip, or whether the Government will pay for the mail by weight.

It will also be his duty to determine the fastest steamers, to decide the average running time, and arrange a schedule carrying a bonus for speedy delivery, and a fine for delays.

In the past complaint has been made to the Postal Department that there have been delays in the mails in the transpacific and Hawaiian service because the mail contracts were arranged and awarded in Washington and prevented the transfer of mail to other steamers in emergencies.

Postmaster Charles W. Fay objected to this arrangement, and it is partly through his efforts that the Government has turned over the details of the contracts to the local officials.

The present mail contracts expire June 30, 1918, and new contracts covering a period of four years must be made and approved.

Roberts will begin negotiations today with the various steamship companies interested.

The contracts to be awarded will be for the carrying of mail to Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, Philippine Islands and Honolulu.

JAPAN NOW BUILDS VESSELS OF WOOD

Twenty Under Construction—Scarcity Of Steel Materials Is The Cause

Owing to the high prices and scarcity of steel materials, Japan, like the United States, is now building many wooden vessels. Their size varies from 500 to 1,000 tons, and a few larger ones are being built. Most of them are intended for domestic trade.

It is hardly necessary to say that steel ships are better than wooden boats, but when they become old or run on to shoals, the latter are more durable. They are also easier to construct. Most of the wooden vessels are made of hinoki, kashi and pine. American pine is much preferred on account of its durability. Wooden ships of 500 tons are in good demand. They are all operated by steam engines. Vessels of 300 tons are generally equipped with a steam engine of 80 horse-power. Before the war broke out a wooden vessel was built for about 180 yen, but owing to the increase of prices since the war, it now requires between 300 and 350 yen per ton to construct new wooden boats. But that is cheap when compared with steel ships which require more than 500 yen per ton. As it is much easier to obtain materials, many shipbuilding yards in this country are now using wood. More than twenty such vessels, aggregating 6,000 tons, have been built in this country since the war, and twenty more, representing 12,000 tons, are now under construction. Indications point to a steady increase in their number as well as in their tonnage.

473 JAPANESE JOIN NEW YORK RED CROSS

Their Action Pointed To As Conclusive Proof Of Friendship For United States

New York, July 10.—The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross announced July 10 that 473 Japanese resident in New York City, all members of the Japanese Association, had joined the society in a body, eight of them taking life memberships in the organisation. Funds to cover the enrollment of all were turned over to the treasurer of the chapter. Dr. T. C. Takamine is the President and H. Maidako the Secretary of the Japanese Association.

"This would seem to be a conclusive answer to those persons who have endeavored to stir up trouble between Japan and the United States," a statement issued by the New York Chapter reads. "Evidently those persons did not count on the loyalty and patriotism of the Japanese in America who are not only participating in Red Cross work but who were also an important factor in the recent Liberty Loan campaign."

O.S.K. MAY START LINE TO SINGAPORE

Investigation By Japanese Company Follows Withdrawal Of British Steamers

With a view of opening a new line to Singapore and neighboring ports, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is now making a careful investigation of the project. Owing to the wholesale withdrawal of British steamers in the Far East, the authorities of the O.S.K. believe it most advantageous to open a new line at this juncture. The company will soon despatch several representatives to Singapore, and other ports where the ships of the new line will call, for the purpose of making final arrangements regarding shipments. It is reported that the service will be opened by next February.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 10.—Following are today's Metal Market prices:—

	£ s. d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	125 5 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	137 0 0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton	Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	20 0 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales (Subject to adjustment when extras and allowance known)	30s.
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	Nom. 16¾d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	244 15 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	52 0 0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	241 10 0

"Tea Report" Price of Common to Low Medium Tea fixed 11 pence to shilling.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, August 11.—Today's Silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/16d. Steady,
Last Quotation, London, August 10:
Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/16d. Steady. buyers.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, August 10.—Following are today's rates and prices:—

Consols 2½% for account	£56
Cheques on London at Paris.	Fr. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York	G. $4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	42 1/16d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount	4 13/16%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F.	31.25d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	16.80d.
Cotton; Mid-American Spot	20.15d.
Plantation Rubber August	2s. 6¼d. paid.
Deliveries China Silk	9 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	29 „
Deliveries Japan Silk	44 „

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RUSSIANS MISTREAT AMERICANS ON TRAIN

Drag Passengers Off Siberian Express In Treatment Called 'Highly Improper'

SLAVS FETE GERMANS

Viscountess Uchida Reports Anarchy, Treachery, And Injustice

New York, August 8.—A number of incidents reflecting the demoralised condition of Russia, including the rough handling of American passengers on an outward bound Trans-Siberian express, are reported by Viscountess Uchida, wife of the Japanese Ambassador to Petrograd, who has just arrived in Japan after the long trip from the Russian capital.

Viscountess Uchida's first reports of unpleasant conditions in Russia were cabled from Seoul and Changchun to Japanese newspapers but were not published here until her arrival at Shimonoseki. Among other interesting remarks she is reported as saying:

"I received news of the serious illness of my father in Petrograd on July 22. But my distraction and perplexity was great when I was told that I could not get train accommodations to leave Russia. On the afternoon of the following day, however, through the good will of the Provisional Government an exception was made by which I was allowed to buy tickets for our party. Thus I started from Petrograd on the evening of July 24.

"The order to prohibit passage to foreigners in and out of Russia was issued, no doubt, to get rid of traitors. But owing to this order twenty of the passengers on our train, including two Japanese, before reaching Manchuria changed for a train.

"Vladivostock via Habarovsk. Our train was examined very strictly. Our party was safe. But two Japanese who were on our train were destined at a station near the border. Probably there was an imperfection in their passports.

Americans Mistreated

"All the Americans on board the train were strictly inspected and after that were dragged down from the train and turned over to officials. The Americans were very angry, saying that since their country is in the war on the side of the Entente Powers such treatment was highly improper.

"Two other foreigners who refused to leave the train when the change was made by the twenty passengers who went to Habarovsk were dragged off the train at Manchuria and taken back to Kalynskaya."

In speaking of general conditions within Russia Viscountess Uchida said:

"The real condition of Russian cannot be known unless one goes there. Owing to the upset condition of Russia since the revolution I was not able to enjoy much association with the ladies of that country, which disappointed me a great deal. The Japanese and others staying in Russia are greatly inconvenienced by lack of food supplies. The Japanese Embassy gets its supply of flour and baking bread for itself. The Russian servant girls in our employ were obliged to go out at three o'clock in the morning every day to purchase their own black bread from the bakery. They spent several hours every day awaiting the allotment of their share and sometimes they get none.

"The rice which our Embassy gets in Russia is a Persian product which is odoriferous and worse than the so-called Nankin mai, which comes from China. Its price is more than ten times as high as rice in Japan. We had rice which we took with us from Japan which we served to our guests, and it was considered a rare treat.

German Soldiers Revel in Petrograd

"The bravery and determination of the Russian women who are serving at the front is splendid. But while they are dying for their country some of Russia's male soldiers are demoralised enough to accompany enemy soldiers, not prisoners, from the battle line to Petrograd on pleasure trips.

"Concerning the prohibition of foreign exchange transactions the Russian Government authorities are not much concerned as to how that policy affects other nations. They want only to prevent the outflow of specie to foreign countries, thereby expecting to recover the normal price of rubles. The effect of this policy has not yet been shown to be very striking, although it is a fact that the price of rubles has recovered to some extent. But foreign merchants are suffering heavily from this policy."

When Viscountess Uchida reached Harbin she was notified that her father's illness had terminated fatally. With her party, which included Miss Suma, her four-year-old daughter; Mr. Yano, of the Embassy and two girl servants, she continued her trip as rapidly as possible to the family home in Nara Prefecture. Before returning to Petrograd she plans to visit Tokio

RESOURCES WILL WIN WAR FOR AMERICA

Washington, July 29.—Food Controller Herbert C. Hoover has made a public statement, in which he says that superior resources will win the present war for the United States, if there is effective co-operation in food conservation.

No less than two million women have enrolled in the food conservation movement, and have pledged an increase of 850 million bushels in cereal crops. Present indications point to the fact that the garden crops of the country will be worth millions, and that more vegetables will be produced this year than ever before in the history of the nation.

Shipping Items

The C.M. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Iungkow yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Haknow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. E. E. Jones.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Measor, Miss E. M. Chandler and Mr. F. T. Smith.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. Karbeck, Miss Zahud, Messrs. A. E. Hayward, C. A. M. Marques, W. Brown, W. O. Lancaster, J. Ferguson, S. G. Beard, R. M. Marqueo, W. Brown, W. O. Landock, R. W. Randolph, A. Alban, B. Shainin, and A. G. Greabin.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mr. H. G. Mancell and Mr. Laucks. From Kiukiang:—Miss G. Green and Mr. C. Jedlicka. From Chinkiang:—Miss Mitchell and Mrs. G. C. Purton and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and two Misses Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Asby, Miss Bester, Messrs. Thomson, Hause, and Paolinie. From Chefoo:—Mrs. Fraser, Miss McGill and Mr. Cranston. From Weihaiwei:—Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Frischling, Dr. Billinghurst, Messrs. Midwood, Dalgleish, Samson, Gee Forrest and Pelly.

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere from Marseilles:—Dr. Bachimont and Mr. J. L. Mathy. From Colombo:—Comte G. H. A. Hamilton, Messrs. P. E. Eckman and A. Bursell. From Singapore:—Messrs. W. J. E. Van Riemodyk, K. Touda and Y. Sakaketi. From Saigon:—Mr. and Mrs. W. James Watt. From Hongkong:—Mrs. J. D. Hendrich and 3 children, Miss Eg. Ree, Major J. Schultz, Dr. J. Van Dulan, Messrs. J. W. Price and F. J. Eadon.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. L. D. Cooper, Miss Krasting, Mrs. Escot and child, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Novisoff, Mr. and Mrs. Dingle, Mr. W. J. Hunphrey, Mr. Yyu, Mr. Ishahani, Mr. and Mrs. P. Talmer and child, Miss Ackerby and child, Mrs. Hinvest and child, Mr. M. Speelman, Mr. J. R. Goddard, Mr. E. Moran, Mrs. Pottindu, Mr. Deeks, Mr. P. Walter, Mr. E. E. Moore, Mr. Lepekhin, Mrs. Blackuton, Mr. W. H. Corneck, and Mr. Hulther.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. G. C. Arnold, Mrs. F. W. Breaker, Mr. G. A. Butz, Mr. A. Bologtas, Mr. and Mrs. Cheong Kat, Mr. A. J. Eddo, Mr. E. M. Hawk, Lt. L. Jones, Mr. Jung Yung-quong, Mr. Jung Fan-tin, Mr. J. Kavanaugh, Mr. C. E. Lang, Mr. A. Laing, Mr. G. M. McMillen, Lt. N. Polk, Mr. Poo Chencheng, Mr. and Mrs. L. Po Sang, and 5 children, Mr. J. M. S. Rosalio, Mr. M. Sahara, Miss F. Saiman, Mrs. S. Sweeney, Mr. Tsung Shang-dai, Mr. L. A. Ware, Mr. E. Ward, and Mrs. R. K. Waite.

Passengers Departed

Per str. Fengtien for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. Robertson, Miss Marques, Drs. Marsh and Jackson, Messrs. Lowe, A. J. Clark, E. F. Mackay, and J. E. Hayes. For Chefoo:—Mrs. and Miss Benn and two children, Mrs. Sharp, Miss W. Sharp, and Mr. P. Isref. For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Messrs. P. McRae, Arnold, E. S. Hine, Dobbie, Scale, G. E. Baker, and Hine, Dobbie, Scale, G. E. Baker, and H. Robinson.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on August 7, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	16-18
Promfret	„	16-18
Salmon	„	none
Small	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	16-18
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	8-12
Appricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	10-15
Oranges	„	10-12
Peaches	per lb.	8-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	6-8
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	6-8
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	15-20
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	5-7
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	5-6
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	„	10-12
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$6.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	14.50
Stove Coal	„	18.85
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.55
Bran		$1.95

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Brt
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
June 23	Dalny	Alma	585	Br.	M. B. Co.	9 p
Aug 6	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	YWGW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	1651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
July 17	Hongkong	Donnell	1344	Am.	Pengkee & Co.	YPD
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Aug 11	Chefoo	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Eching	Irene	838	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	YFDW
July 24	Hankow	Kuling	498	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	TKDD
July 25	Japan	Katsura maru	223	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
July 28	Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	M. B. K.	ODW
Aug 11	Swatow	Kansu	1862	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 20	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
July 29	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	KND
Aug 3	Hongkong	Sardinia	6574	Br.	P. & O.	PWE
Aug 10	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 5	Foochow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
Aug 6	Hongkong	Teucer	8650	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Aug 11	Hongkong	Taishun	1642	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
Aug 10	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 11	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr...	Interned	Decidee	Fr g-b.	630	..	..	
Int. DW	Apr...	do	DdeLagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
8 p	Apr...	do	Fushimi	Jap g-b	180			
P&OBI	Apr.16	do	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	48	McFeaters
P&OBI	Apr.29	do	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	48	Delano
BBN	Apr.13	do	Quiros	Am g-b	350	4	55	Lewis
P&OBI	Apr.14	do	Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	33	Brown
8 p	Apr...	do	Sumida	Jap g-b	120			
8 p	Apr...	do	Toba	Jap g-b				
BNB	Apr.14	do	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	55	Partello
CNWP	Apr...	do	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	..	..	

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Haiphong
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala-Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Peking
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Singapore
Shanghai
Sourabaya
Taiping (F. M. S.)
Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bankok
Battambang
Canton
Djibouti
Pondichery
Haiphong
Hankeou
Hanoi
Hongkong
Mengtze
Noumea
Peking
Papeete
Pnom-Penh
Saigon
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Tourane

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital	Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Iloilo
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
S. Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies
Bombay
Changchun
Chefoo
Dairen
Hailar
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Newchwang
Nicolayevsk
O/Amur
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916)	$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang. Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
2 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies
Antunghsin
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dalny
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Los Angeles
Lyons
Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Port Arthur
S. Francisco
Singapore
Sydney
Sinanfu
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokio
Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,010,000.00
	U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon
(Cristobal C.Z.)
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Manila
Medellin
Panama
Peking
San Francisco
Santo Domingo
San Pedro de, Macoris
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—
Bahia
Buenos Aires
Genoa
Havana
Montevideo
Petrograd
Rio de Janeiro
Santiago de Cuba
Santos
San Paulo
Valparaiso

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.
Banjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Dejember
Djokjakarta
Hongkong
Kota-Radja
Makassar
Medan
Padang
Palembang
Pekalongan
Penang
Pontianak
Rangoon
Semarang
Singapore
Soerabaya
Soerokarta
Tandjong Balei
Tebin-Tinggi
Tegal
Telok-Betong
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

[illegible]

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bahru
(Kelantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Penang
Port Louis
(Mauritius)
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore,

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager

7 Nanking Road.

9751

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve	Yen 1,470,000
Deposits	Yen 120,060,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kasahara.
Manager

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office)

中孚銀行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Managing Director:	SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin
Shanghai
Peking
Hankow
Nanking
Yangchow
Hsuchow
Pengpu
Tsingkianpu
Chinkiang
Soochow
Wusieh
Hangchow
Ningpo
Shaohsing
Canton
Hongkong

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for August 14th, 15th and 16th

"LIBERTY"

Thrilling and Sensational Serial, in 20 Episodes, each two reels.
Featuring
MARIE WALCAMP AND EDDIE POLO

A romance of American life. A drama of today, swift in action, powerful in story, plot, situation, with military atmosphere.

Showing, 5th and 6th Episodes, entitled:
"LOVE AND WAR" and "THE DESERT OF LOST SOULS"
Four Reels

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
Depicting all the principal events.

"Toodles, Tom and Troubles"
Falstaff Comedy

"From Altar to Halter"
Ham and Bud Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing Tonight, August 14th
and for a Short Season only.
CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS OF

"THE CAMEOS"

9—Star Artister—9
From the World's Leading Theatres
Complete Change of Programme guaranteed nightly
Plenty of fans to keep you cool.
Prices: Dress Circle $3, Orchestra Stalls $2 and Pit $1

PLANS NOW OPEN AT MESSRS. S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

OPEN - AIR CINEMA

at the Public Garden
AVENUE JOFFRE NO. 474
(Ex-German Garden Club)

COMMENCING
ON SUNDAY, 12th AUGUST

Programme from Sunday to Wednesday, August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th. Performances at 9.15 p.m.

Under the Auspices of the
ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Present
THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN WAR PICTURES
Showing also the Super Screaming Triangle Keystone Comedy in 2 Parts
"DASH AND COURAGE"
and the other amusing comedies:
"The Substitute" "The Gangster"

Admission Prices:
Adults 70 cents & Children 40 cents.

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening
at 9.15

Change of Programme
on Mondays & Fridays

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road [Near Chapoo Road]
Programme for August 14th, 15th and 16th

"IN DUTCH WITH A DUCHESS"
Comedy

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"
The Wonder Serial of the World. In 15 Episodes, each Two Reels.
TONIGHT
Showing 11th & 12th Episodes, entitled:
"THE GREAT SACRIFICE"
And
"THE STOLEN SHADOW"
Four Reels

"DIRTY WORK IN A BEANARY"
L-Ko Comedy.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Every Monday and Friday
Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight: Tuesday, August 14th
SPECIAL SELECTION OF INTERESTING FILMS

Wednesday and Thursday August 15th and 16th

A photoplay of distinguished inspiration dealing with a vital modern problem.

A story of great love, great jealousy and great revenge.

"The Terrible Poison"
In Six Parts.

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
and the comedy film
"Calamity Anne's Inheritance."

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly
7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT
THE DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE
IN 3 PARTS

"THE WHIRLWIND"

Nothing ever conceived for the screen compares in intenseness; superb acting, and powerful situations of this story.

Showing also the fine comedies:
"SLIPPERY SLIM GETS SQUARE"
"ZIZI" and "REVELATION"

Prices as Usual.

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Fushimi Maru	Sept. 4
Kitano Maru	Aug. 21
From San Francisco	
China	Aug. 26
Ecuador	Aug. 28
From Tacoma	
Chicago Maru	Aug. 14
From Seattle	
Shidzuoka Maru	Aug. 29

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 18	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
21	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
„ 28	5.30*	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 8	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
„ 10	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
„ 17	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 18	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 14	8.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 16	10.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 17	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
„ 17	9.00*	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 18		Kobe & Yokohama	Venezuela	Am	P.M.S.S. Co.
„ 19	noon	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 21	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 23	1.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
„ 25	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 21	1.00	London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	11.00*	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 10	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 14	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 14	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
„ 14	9.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
„ 14		Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
„ 14	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
„ 14	A.M.	Amoy	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
„ 14	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co
„ 15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S. Co
„ 16	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br	B. & S.
„ 17	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
„ 19	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
„ 21	D.L.	S'atow, Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br	B. & S.
„ 25	..	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
„ 26	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 14	..	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
„ 14	11.00*	Chefoo & Newchwang	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
„ 14	8.00*	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
„ 14	8.00*	Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
„ 15	[illegible]	[illegible] C'foo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	9.00*	Haichow and Yochow	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 17		T'tsin, Dalny & T'tao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
„ 17	11.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
„ 17	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
„ 18	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
„ 14	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 14	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 14	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	H. O. S. & Co.
„ 15	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
„ 15	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 15	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 16	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br	B. & S.
„ 17	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
„ 18	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 21	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 12	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
„ 13	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
„ 13	Japan	Fumi maru	332	Jap.		
13	Japan	Tago-maru	3784	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
„ 13	Japan	Sado maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
„ 13	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
„ 13	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
„ 13	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLVW
„ 13	Dalny	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 12	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.
„ 13	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
„ 13	Hankow etc.	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co
„ 13	Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
„ 13	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.
„ 13		Shansi	790	Br.	B. & S.
„ 13	Ningpo and Pootoo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
„ 13	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steame Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Captain Philip, will leave on Tuesday, August 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Siangyang M. Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Frenceh Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.--The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.s Str. Tachang M. Capt H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at about 12 o'clockk midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, August 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt Monkman, will leave on Friday, Aug. 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Taishun, Capt C. Westerland, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY.—The Steamer Poochi, Captain J. Mackie, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on August 14, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, August 15, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Aug. 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru Capt. T. Kamiashi will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on August 17, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Aug. 19 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Feight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Catpain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN direct.--The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping Aug. 14. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kansu, Captain R. Robertson, will leave on Tuesday, August 14, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Buttterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Moru Capt. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 17 at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in frint of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 18, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA nd SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. T. Nemoto, will be despatched from ——— on Aug. 21 at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANNG. and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday nd Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
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Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
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The most comfortable route to America and Europe
SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO
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S.S. "Ecuador" .... Sept. 15, 1917
S.S. "Colombia" .... Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela" .... Nov. 10, 1917
SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
S.S. "Ecuador" .... Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia" .... Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela" .... Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador" .... Nov. 17, 1917
(Subject to change) ..
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to
B. C. HAILE, *Agent.*
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.
arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" (13,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto, Aug. 20, 21
(For Hongkong) arr. leave.
"CHICAGO MARU" ..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Aug. 13, 14
CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau ar. leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" ..(2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Aug. 15 17
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Aug. 15, 17
The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

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Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

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OCEAN SERVICES
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TRANS PACIFIC
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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
EMPRESS OF ASIA EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
EMPRESS OF JAPAN MONTEAGLE
Shanghai to Vancouver
THENCE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
VIA
GLACIER, FIELD, LAKE LOUISE, BANFF
Along the Fraser and Thomson River Canyons
Through the Selkirks and Canadian Rockies
Every facility of our office is at your disposal in planning trips, and we shall be pleased to quote fares to any point, and work out itineraries from starting point to destination.
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.
For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
"TENYO MARU" ..... 22,000 „ Aug. 13 1917
"SHINYO MARU" .... 22,000 „ Sept. 10 „
"KOREA MARU" ..... 20,000 „ Oct. 8 „
"SIBERIA MARU" .... 18,000 „ Oct. 18 „
All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.
Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent,*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building.
Telephone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road).

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
SEPT. 8, NOV. 19. JAN. 31
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
AUG. 26, NOV. 6. JAN. 17
G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW!

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	——	Aug. 21
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 31
IYO MARU	12,500	——	Sept. 10

FOR HONGKONG.

SADO MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 15

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinoke,	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Sept. 17
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hige,	Oct. 13

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Caut. Y. Yui,	Aug. 14
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Aug. 15
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Aug. 21
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Aug. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 28

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Aug. 16
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito.	Aug. 23

FOR JAPAN.

IYO MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 17

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Sept. 18, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} — Midnight, 13^{30} — 1^{30} p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
20^{05}	8^{35}	3^{00}	0	dep. Peking arr.	22^{30}	19^{50}	10^{30}
23^{45}	11^{12}	6^{35}	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	19^{35}	17^{00}	7^{30}
23^{50}	11^{17}	6^{40}	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	19^{30}	16^{53}	7^{10}
0^{00}	11^{25}	6^{50}	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	19^{20}	16^{45}	7^{00}
19^{10}	5^{30}	23^{10}	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2^{30}	. .	10^{40}

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.		Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
7^{15}	11^{30}	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	17^{05}	16^{12}
7^{25}	11^{40}	—		arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	16^{55}	16^{02}
7^{45}	12^{00}	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	16^{31}	15^{47}
11^{33}	15^{00}	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	13^{32}	12^{21}
14^{57}	17^{46}	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	10^{43}	9^{28}
18^{01}	20^{21}	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	8^{06}	6^{40}
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
8^{00}	20^{31}	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	7^{56}	18^{12}
10^{39}	22^{31}	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	6^{01}	15^{42}
13^{00}	0^{33}	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	3^{49}	13^{11}
13^{15}	0^{48}	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	3^{39}	12^{56}
15^{56}	3^{16}	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	1^{20}	10^{32}
18^{16}	4^{50}	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	23^{36}	8^{10}
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
6^{30}	4^{57}	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	23^{29}	20^{07}
11^{56}	8^{33}	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	19^{53}	14^{48}
12^{06}	8^{40}	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	19^{46}	14^{32}
16^{57}	11^{52}	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	16^{48}	9^{28}
18^{43}	13^{00}	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	15^{30}	7^{28}

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.		Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	14^{30}	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	14^{10}	. .
23^{00}	14^{35}	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	14^{15}	6^{50}
7^{00}	21^{30}	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	7^{55}	23^{00}

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						
9^{00}	13^{50}	21^{30}	d. Yenchowfu a.	6^{30}	12^{30}	20^{00}
10^{33}	14^{55}	22^{32}	a. Tsiningchow d.	5^{30}	11^{25}	18^{55}

Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line						
5^{30}	11^{10}	18^{00}	d. Lincheng a.	8^{10}	14^{10}	21^{00}
6^{35}	12^{10}	19^{00}	a. Tsaochuang d.	7^{05}	13^{05}	19^{55}

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

3^{00}| — train runs on Thursday only. 2^{30}¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 3^{00} — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

POLAND'S SUFFERING IS CALLED APPALLING

Death And Starvation In Every House; Children's Hair Sold For Bread

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, August 10.—A letter from Warsaw, the authenticity of which is vouched for by the Zionist Committee, shows the appalling sufferings of the population. It says: "Death and starvation can be witnessed in every street, on every stoep and in every Jewish house. Mothers feel happy to see the babies they are nursing die and sell their daughters' hair to enable them to buy bread for their dying children."

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Shanghai Branch 21st List

	Taels.	Dollars.
Credit Balance on the 1st June	188.33	
Donation from the Anglo-Dutch (Java) plantations	250.00	
Donation from the Shanghai Malay Rubber plantations	200.00	
"Nele" Souscription Juin		50.00
Messrs. D. Dumont, pour les soldats belges		15.00
Petit Danois		100.00
H. M.		100.00
C. M. (a bet)		5.00
C. J. S.	100.00	
Bridge		5.00
"Nele" Souscription Juillet		50.00
Anonyme (per L. V.)		5.00
Messrs. S. W. W.		10.00
G. S. Gubbay	20.78	
H. C. Patrick	20.00	
D. Dumont, pour les soldats belges		10.00
Wednesday Bowling Members of the Shanghai Club		87.00
Fete Nationale du 21 Juillet, dons et souscriptions recueillis par Mesdames Audigier et Souka au "Verdun Garden"		350.00
	779.11	787.00

$787.00 = Tls. 564.88

Tls. 779.11 + 564.88 = Tls. 1,343.99

On August 4th £300.0.0 was transferred to the Belgian Relief Fund, c/o His Excellency the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

£300 at 3/11. 3/8 = Tls. 1,519.79.

Solde débiteur au 4 Aout = Tls. 175.80.

D. SIFFERT.

Music For Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:—

(a) in the Public Garden at 5.30 p.m.

1.—March "Mandalay" ......Francklin.

2.—Overture "Crown Diamonds" Auber.

3.—Waltz "Ideal Espanol" ......Balart.

4.—Selection "Spanish Folk Songs" Relle.

5.—(a) Song "Venetian Love Song" Nevin.

(b) Intermezzo "Oriental" Markey.

6.—Selection "The Quaker Girl" Monckton.

(b) in the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.

1.—March "The Kentucky Patrol" .... Kaps.

2.—Overture "William Tell" ...Rossini.

3.—Waltz "Wedding of the Winds" Hall.

4.—Selection "The Daughter of the Regiment" ...... Donizetti.

5.—(a) One Step "The Robert E. Lee" ....Pether.

(b) Song "There's a long, long Trail" .... Macklin.

6.—Serenade "When Malindy Sings" .... Thurban.

7.—Waltz "Souviens toi" ...Waldteufel.

8.—Selection "Cox and Box"...Sullivan.

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

MAHSUDS SUBMIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, August 12.—The Mahsuds, who recently were severely defeated by a British punitive force, have complied with the Government's terms. Three thousand have assembled at Sarwekai and taken the oath of peace.

General Sir Charles Monro, the Commander-in-Chief in India, ordering the dispersal of the British troops, praises the skill with which the operations were conducted and the pluck displayed by all arms. He says that the tribesmen, for the first time, have felt the power of the Flying Corps.

SWEDEN LOSES 9 SHIPS

Twelve Per Cent Of Its Merchant Marine Sunk Since War Began

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, August 10.—Official: Nine Swedish steamships and 47 sailing-vessels, representing twelve per cent of the total tonnage of the Swedish merchant service, have been sunk by submarines or mines during the war.

Canadian Ministers 'Are Closely Guarded

Attempted Murder Of Lord Athelstan Results In Restrictions In Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, August 10.—The attempted murder of Lord Athelstan, the owner of the Montreal Star, has startled and shocked the public. Precautions are being taken regarding Ministers and a strong force of police and detectives was stationed inside and outside the Houses of Parliament during the final stages of the debate on the Conscription Bill.

French Scientists To Aid U. S.

FRENCH SCIENTIFIC MISSION ©INTERNATIONAL

Five of the foremost scientists in France are now in Washington and have begun their work in conjunction with the National Research Council, composed of Americans who are endeavoring to find new means to combat the Central Powers.

In the picture the distinguished Frenchmen from left to right are: Back row—Captain Dupoue and Lieutenant Peterno; front, Commandant Fabri, of the University of Paris; Captain de Gramant de Guiches and Commandant Henri Abraham, of the University of Paris, an authority on radio-telegraphy.

Canton Situation Nearing Crisis, Asserts Chang Chi

Chang Chi, former vice-president of the Senate, returned to Shanghai Sunday night from Canton, where he has been working with the Southern leaders on their plans for resisting the Tuan government.

He denied that there was any undercurrent of friction among those in Canton and affirmed positively that Lu Yung-ting would be with the Canton government. Although there is an element in Canton that wants a provisional government organised immediately, the majority prefer to wait until the force of the South is more completely marshalled.

That there will be concrete developments in the next fortnight is certain, however. The appointment of Fu Liang-tso as tuchun of Hunan has precipitated matters and the South may be forced to take the first concrete measures of resistance earlier than it had expected. Fighting is certain in Hunan if Fu attempts to assume his office, says Mr. Chang, and in that case the whole Southern forces may have to join in the conflict.

Safe Conduct For Germans Leaving China For Home

(*From the Chinese Press*)

The United States and Japan have agreed with China to grant safe-conduct to German civilians passing through their respective territorial waters on their way home. Only civilians will be allowed to return, as the Chinese government finds the plan to send all Germans back to Germany unfeasible. These will be transported to Europe by way of Java under the protection of the Dutch Minister.

Mr. F. A. Aglen, inspector general of posts and of the Customs service, has not yet complied with the proposal of the Peking administration to discharge all the 150 Germans employed under his service.

The local Chinese authorities have been instructed by the Peking government to adopt the same procedure as that of Japan in treating Germans after the declaration of war. They will be handled in accordance with international law, enjoying full freedom of residence, though watched by Chinese officials.

The Ministry of War has instructed the Nanking military authorities to prepare a place where Germans may be interned.

In reply to the inquiry by the Dutch Minister whether the Peking Government will be responsible for the safety of German lives and property in the Southern and Western provinces after the declaration of war, Minister Wang Tah-hsieh of Foreign Affairs stated that provided the Germans do not participate in any unlawful activities, the government will be responsible for their safety.

Because of General Tuan's leniency to Liu Chung-hou, Liang Chi-chiao, Minister of Finance, has become indignant over the Szechuen affair and is now personally attacking the Premier, who refuses to comply with Liang's request to take drastic measures against Liu. Tuan wants to wait for the detailed report of the new Investigation Commissioner, Wu Kwang-shin.

Upon the intervention of Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, and Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Tuan has decided to bestow compensation and posthumous honors upon Tai Kan, the Szechuen Tuchun who was murdered.

Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, has instructed all the telegraph offices throughout the country not to transfer any messages sent by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Acting-President Feng Kuo-chang refused the request of Liang Chi-chiao for the issuance of a mandate ordering the convocation of the National Council, saying that he would await until after its approval by the South and West provinces.

General Tuan has suddenly changed his attitude towards the South. It is now definitely stated that the use of armed force will be avoided and the Cabinet is considering measures for a compromise with the Kuomintang and the Navy.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting of Kwangtung and Kwangsi has openly declared himself against the dictatorship of Peking in the appointment of Fu Liang-tso as Hunan Tuchun. He has decided to send reinforcements to Hunan to resist the new Military Governor. He also has begun recruiting thirty battalions.

More Japanese Ships Join Allied Fleets

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 11.—The Press Bureau announces that additional units belonging to the Japanese Navy have joined the Allied forces in European waters.

PORTUGUESE CONFIDENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, August 11.—The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government regarding the motives for its determination to participate in the war.

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory has removed to more extensive premises at **127 Peking Road**

Orders undertaken at moderate prices

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

COUNT TISZA AT FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, August 10.—A message from Buda-Pest states that Count Tisza, lately Premier of Hungary, has gone to the front as a colonel of Hussars.

CHAUMET NEW MINISTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 10.—M. Charles Chaumet has been appointed Minister of Marine.

Siccawei Weather Report

12.—The typhoon of the Pratas recurves between Hongkong and Hainan.

Very fine and hot weather in our regions.

13.—Fine and hot weather. Barometer slowly falling. Gentle S.W. breezes.

Monday, August 13, 19177.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	754.79	755.80
" " inches	29.70	29.74
Variation mm. for 24 h	†2.69	†2.[illegible]1
Variation mm. for 12 h	†0.78	†0.06
Wind Direction	SSE	SSW
Wind Kilom per hour	15	17
Wind Miles	9.3	1.06
Temperature Cen	26°2	31.°4
Temperature Fahr	37.9	8[illegible].4
Humidity :00	98	76
Nebulosity 5-10	8	5
Rainfall mm.	—	
Rainfall inches	—	—

IF you were to find an enterprising Chinese tailor who—

Kept up with the latest modes

Fitted you to your complete satisfaction

Gave you first quality goods

And then charged you ONE fair PRICE, according to quality,

WHAT WOULD YOU DO ?

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KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS

of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.,

Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles

And supply

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road.

13796

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.03	12.18	14.57	18.18	1.08
WUSIH dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.56	16.14	17.45	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.35	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	S.15.30	T.P.R. Second Day P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	8.06		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express 1.		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R. T.P.R. Second Day	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	S. 12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	20.31		..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	16.35	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	8.05	9.22	12.59	15.51	18.25	1.[illegible]
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.35	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.36	20.50	3.06
WUSIH dep.	7.21	12.32	13.46	15.53	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	[illegible]
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.56	21.20	..	[illegible]

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.10	[illegible]
KIANGWAN dep.	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.21	[illegible]
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	[illegible]

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.22*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15.28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18.57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	....	16.45	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17.55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.0[illegible]
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14.40	16.[illegible]
Chang An dep.	...	...	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	...	...	....	8.52	10.40	....	12.30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	...	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	...	....	8.09	10.05	12.00	....	14.47	17.01	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.56*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	....	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18.42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14.26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE.

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37
Zah Kou	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Zah Kou	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Hangchow	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18.50
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.28	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Wanted to Purchase

Cold Storage Plant (Refrigerator) of about 500 cubic feet capacity
and
Motor Launch of about 30/35 feet in length.

Both not necessarily new.

Apply to "A.B.C." c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

NOTICE

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company hereby notifies that Mr. B. C. Haile has been appointed Agent for that Company at Shanghai, effective August 1st, 1917.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
B. C. HAILE, Agent.

1B Nanking Road
(Palace Hotel Building).

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., hereby notify that on August 1st, 1917, the agency for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was handed over to Mr. B. C. Haile who has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
14714

Our guarantee ensures the quality of all our goods

We supply only the
Highest-Class
American and British Provisions, Wines, Spirits, Etc.
at
Most Moderate Prices

Motor Delivery Service

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1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Tel. North 639

The Kuling American School

The Kuling School will begin its second session on the 5th of Sept. The accommodations of the school have been enlarged and fifty pupils can now be comfortably cared for. Five new teachers of fine equipment and large experience have been added to the staff, and the school is prepared to teach all the Primary and Grammar School grades and the first year of the High School.

Fees are moderate. Special rates to Missionaries' children. British pupils welcomed and the effort made to meet their special needs.

Great care given the physical welfare of the pupils. The splendid health of the pupils last session indicates that Kuling is an ideal location for a school.

All inquiries and applications should be addressed to Miss Janet Anthony, Bungalow 187, Kuling. Applications should be sent in immediately.

14730

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Dental Surgeon,
Room No. 174. Telephone No. 200
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
By appointment

When you think
of
Szechuen Province
Think of
WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, W. China.
Born 1915 – Still Existing

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
With which is incorporated the
MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO.
STATE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we have this day voluntarily relinquished the agencies of the above-mentioned Companies.

J. P. BISSET & CO.
August 11th, 1917.
14755

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have this day appointed Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company Agents of this Company.

H. G. SIMMS,
11th August, 1917.
Secretary.

We have this day been appointed Fire Agents for the North China Insurance Company, Ltd.

J. P. BISSET AND CO.
11th August, 1917.
14756

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. P. Conedoch, Kerfoot Pan, K. Y. R. Pan, S. Tucqueton, and H. C. William, have left the employment of THE CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
W. H. KEEBLE,
General Manager.
14736

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day removed to 130-A Szechuen Road, next to the Y.M.C.A. Building.

All business will be transacted there.

LEE HING PRINTING CO.
Telephone 3736.
Shanghai, Aug. 3, 1917.
14655

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"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey?
=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=
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WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

The Best Dentifrice for the Teeth
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Price $1.00 per Bottle
CHYO & COMPANY
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A.14.

Until the 31st August, 1917

We offer at wholesale prices:

3,000 yds. Linen and Cotton Sheetings in widths of 63-72-81-90-100 inches.

800 Bedsheets for any size bed, plain and hemstitched.

1,750 yds. Damask Table cloth, any width, in 22 beautiful designs. Napkins to match.

100 Pure Irish Linen Table cloths and Napkins.

1,500 Bath and Face Towels, any size, in real "christie" and other makes.

500 Heavy Bath Mats, in leading shades.

H. G. HILL & CO.
119 Szechuen Road.
Phone 2240.

NOTICE

Examination and assessment of damages on cargo ex the S. S. HAZEL DOLLAR will be held on Thursday, August 16th, 1917, at 10.30 o'clock a.m. at the Shanghai Hongkew Pootung Wharf.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
14757

APPLICATIONS DESIRED

The China Agency I. C. S., has been requested to recommend men with special training of the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS for the following positions:

Construction Superintendent	Salesman
Computer (Building Specifications & Estimates)	Expert Stenographer
Inspector (Knowledge of Building Construction and Office Routine required)	Civil Engineering Draftsman
Surveyor	City Surveyor (Shanghai)
Works Superintendent (Knowledge of Chemistry required)	Advertising Man
Architectural Draftsman	Sign Painter
	Illustrator
	Accountant (Chinese)
	Bookkeeper (Chinese)

Apply to China Agency,
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, 11c NANKING RD.
giving details as to training and experience.

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for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR
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PACKERS
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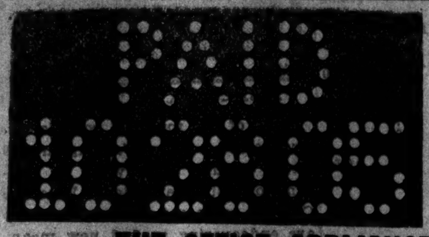
KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., Shanghai: Exclusive Representatives
6 Kiukiang Road (5th floor): Tel. 1860: Chinese Dept. 1625



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for a Comfortable, 4-Passenger FORD
PHONE **4257** PHONE

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
Notification No. 260

TRAIN SERVICE FROM AND TO TIENTSIN
(194/28)

The public is hereby notified that on account of washout on this Line between Tientsin West and Yangliutsing, the following arrangement has been made to facilitate travelling between Tientsin and the South and shall be enforced from tomorrow until further notice:—

1.—Passengers from Tientsin are to book their tickets either at the Tientsin East (Settlement) or the Tientsin Central (City) station.

2.—They are to proceed, after tickets have been booked, to board the Railway Steam Launch lying near the International bridge at the French Concession. The Launch will leave at 12.00 Noon for Chentangchuang.

3.—The train will be waiting at Chentangchuang where passengers are to register their baggage and go on board. The train will leave Chentangchuang at 1.00 p.m.

4.—Passengers to Tientsin will be transported to Chengtangchuang where the Railway Steam Launch will take them therefrom to Tientsin to disembark near the International Bridge at the French Concession.

5.—The Fares from and to Tientsin will remain the same, no extra charge will be collected for the Launch Trip.

BY ORDER,
Tientsin, 8th August, 1917. TRAFFIC MANAGER.
14763

The Shanghai Stonebreaking Works

SUPPLYING OF ⅝", 1⅜" and 1" Chips and Sand from Hangchow Quarry Stone broken by Marsden Stonebreaker.

DEALING IN Ningpo Gravel and Sand, Granite, Clay, and other Aggregates for road and pavement making and Concrete Construction.

WORKS:	SOLE AGENTS:
Siccawei, French Concession, SHANGHAI.	THE TUNGCHI TRANSPORTATION CO 688-A: Tiendong Road, SHANGHAI.

1455.

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Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.
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1872.

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All Advertisements must be Prepaid

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WINDSOR HOUSE
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Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
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Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946
Cosy little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer.
Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

CENTRAL DISTRICT: Vacant, in private British flat, comfortably furnished room, bathroom attached. No board. Breakfast supplied if desired. Cool and quiet. Elevator, etc., Moderate terms. Apply to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.
14741 A.14.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39, Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.
14718 A.22.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
14624

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: A furnished apartment or small house for the month of September, with privilege longer period or lease. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
14764

WANTED by gentleman (Allied) in Hongkew or Central district, a large room with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. Russian or Eurasian family preferred. Reply, stating terms, location, to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.
14760 A.19.

LOST

LOST last Sunday, Philippine Government cheque. Advise Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.
14738 A.14.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: French lessons by German. Apply to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.
14740 A.14.

WANTED, lady teacher for lessons on guitar. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.
14695 A.14.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, 24 years old, at present employed, desires to better himself. Has knowledge of shipping both import and export. No objections to outports. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

YOUNG AMERICAN lady seeks position as typist and general office work. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.
14758 A.16.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and typist desires extra work after office hours. Reliable and accurate. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.
14751 A.18.

BRITISH subject thoroughly conversant with shipping and general work, seeks immediate position. Best of testimonials. Many years' experience; no objection to outport. Apply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.
14748 A.16.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.
14134

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an experienced printer, capable of taking charge of an old established printing office in the Straits Settlements. One with knowledge of the working of Linotype machines preferred. Good prospects to competent man. Apply, with references and stating age, nationality, and salary required, to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.
14713 A.15.

WANTED, European dental surgeon has a vacancy for a pupil to learn dentistry. For particulars and premium required, apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.
14687 A.19.

TRANSLATIONS

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